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Officials Attend PRC Embassy Reception

AU3009160989 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 29 Sep 89

[Text] On the occasion of its National Day, the 40th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, Fan Chengzuo, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, hosted a reception at the embassy seat.

The reception was attended by Ismail Ahmeti, minister of constructions; Ahmet Kamberi, minister of health; Sokrat Plaka, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Kostantin Hoxha, deputy minister of foreign trade; and other guests.

Heads and officials of foreign diplomatic missions accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, were also present.

Alia Message to PRC President on National Day

AU3009204689 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 30 Sep 89

[Text] Comrade Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to Yang Shangkun, President of the People's Republic of China:

On the occasion of your National Day, the jubilee of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the PRC, in the name of the Albanian people and the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, I convey to you and the Chinese people sincere greetings and best wishes for the country's development and prosperity.

Alia Receives GDR Ambassador in Tirana 29 Sep

AU3009160489 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 29 Sep 89

[Text] Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, today received Peter Schubert, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the German Democratic Republic, who presented his credentials.

The ceremony of the presentation of credentials was attended by Sihat Tozaj, secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and Sokrat Plaka, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

The ambassador was accompanied by officials of the Embassy of the German Democratic Republic in Tirana.

Gegprifti Leaves for Belgrade Mayors Meeting

AU0210075589 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 1 Oct 89

[Text] Llambi Gegprifti, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Tirana District People's Council, left for the SFRY today in order to take part in the meeting of the mayors of the capital cities of Balkan countries to be held in Belgrade on 2-4 October, on the basis of the protocol of the Tirana meeting of the deputy foreign ministers of Balkan countries.

Llambi Gegprifti, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Tirana District People's Council, arrived in Belgrade today.

Malile Meets Foreign Ministers at UN

AU2909163989 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 28 Sep 89

[Text] Reis Malile, minister of foreign affairs, who is leading the delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania at the 44th Session of the UN General Assembly, met Yeoryios Papoulias, deputy foreign minister of Greece, on 27 September. During their conversation, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, they assessed the existing friendly relations between Albania and Greece were examined, and stressed that the achievements to date constitute a stable basis for the further development of relations between the two countries. Both sides expressed themselves in favor of the continuation of the process of Balkan coperation as the only realistic alternative for the stability and progress of the region, strengthening a spirit of good understanding, and developing a spirit of good neighborliness among its countries.

Reis Malile, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, also met Ioan Totu, minister of foreign affairs of Romania. During this meeting, they talked about the development of bilateral relations and the possibility of extending them in the fields of trade, science, and culture. Views were also exchanged on problems of the current international situation, concentrating on developments in the Balkans and the need to deepen the process of Balkan cooperation in the interests of peace and stability in the region and beyond.

Reis Malile, minister of foreign affairs, also met Isidoro Malmierca, foreign minister of Cuba, with whom he exhanged views on the further development of friendly relations between Albania and Cuba. They also discussed various problems of the international situation.

Talks to Turkey's Yilmaz, Others

AU0110141789 Tirana ATA in English 1117 GMT 1 Oct 89

[Text] Tirana, October 1 (ATA)—These days, the Minister of Foreign Affairs Reis Malile, who is heading the delegation of the PSR [People's Socialist Republic] of Albania in the proceedings of the 44th session of the General Assembly of the UN, had a meeting with the minister of foreign affairs of Turkey, Mesut Yilmaz.

During the talk, which passed in a warm atmosphere, both ministers positively evaluated the traditional friendly relations between Albania and Turkey, as well as examined the concrete possibilities of their further development in various fields.

Treating of aspects of the present international situation, the ministers exchanged opinions also on the actual developments in the Balkan peninsula. [sentence as received]

The foreign minister of Albania, Reis Malile, had a talk with the minister of foreign affairs of France, Roland Dumas, with whom opinions were exchanged on the materialization of the existing friendly relations between Albania and France in various fields of mutual interest as well as on problems of the international policy.

Likewise, the minister of foreign affairs, Reis Malile, met with the minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, Petur Mladenov.

Both ministers talked on the actual state of the relations between the two countries and exchanged opinions on the possibilities of their expansion in various fields of common interest. They evaluated the process of the Balkan cooperation as a factor to further carry ahead understanding and confidence on a regional scale.

In the meeting that the foreign minister, Reis Malile, had with the foreign minister of Italy, Gianni de Michelis, alongside the evaluation of the existing bilateral relations, the interest and readiness was expressed for their further expansion in the trade-economic, cultural, technical, and scientific fields, etc.

They exchanged opinions on some aspects of the development of the present international situation.

The minister of foreign affairs, Reis Malile, met also with the minister of foreign affairs of Hungary, Gyula Horn, with whom he exchanged opinions on the ways and possibilities of expanding the exchanges in various fields between the two countries.

Cultural, Technical Exchanges With FRG Continue

FRG's Schoefer Received by Cami

AU2909162989 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 28 Sep 89

[Text] Comrade Foto Cami, chairman of the People's Assembly Permanent Commission for Foreign Affairs, today received at the seat of the People's Assembly Helmut Schoefer, minister of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the FRG, and the persons accompanying him.

Kristaq Rama, member of the Presidium of the People's Assembly and sculptor of the people, also attended the reception. Friedrich Kroneck, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the FRG to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, was also present.

Comrade Foto Cami expressed his satisfaction at his meeting with Helmut Schoefer, minister of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the FRG, and the persons accompanying him, and after wishing him welcome in the name of the People's Assembly Permanent Commission for Foreign Affairs, conducted a friendly conversation with him. He stressed that his visit, alongside the reciprocal visits of the delegations of the parliaments of the two countries, helped the further strengthening of relations between Albania and the FRG in various fields of mutual interest, including trade, the economy, technology, science, and culture. The week of FRG culture currently being held in Tirana and other towns of the country also serves this purpose, and has been very well received, giving our people the opportunity to acquaint themselves better with the art and culture of the people of the FRG. Comrade Foto Cami then spoke about the foreign policy of our country, the development of relationships of friendship and cooperation with other countries, and the maintenance of peace and security in the Balkans and the world.

Helmut Schoefer, minister of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the FRG, after expressing his pleasure at this meeting and talking about his pleasant impressions from his visit to our country and the organization of the week of FRG culture in Albania, stressed his desire to further invigorate and strengthen relations of cooperation between the FRG and Albania in the field of culture and other areas.

Departs 28 September

AU2909165189 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 28 Sep 89

[Text] Helmut Schoefer, minister of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the FRG; Hans Heigbert, president of the Goethe Institute of the FRG; Lothar Wittmann, director of culture at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and other personalities from the fields of culture and art, who took part in the opening of the week of the FRG in Tirana, left our country today.

They were seen off at Rinas Airport by Sokrat Plaka, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Safajet Vukutaj deputy chairman of the Committee for Culture and Arts; officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and other comrades.

Friedrich Kroneck, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the FRG to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, was also present.

Albanian Group Leaves for FRG

AU2909174689 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 28 Sep 89

[Text] Farudin Hoxha, minister attached to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, who leads the Albanian delegation to the second session of the Joint Commission for Economic, Industrial, and Technical Cooperation Between the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the FRG, left today for the FRG.

The Albanian delegation arrived in Munich today.

Joint Commission Meets in Munich

AU3009204789 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 30 Sep 89

[Text] The second meeting of the Joint Commission for Economic, Industrial, and Technical Cooperation Between the FRG and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania was held on 29 September in Munich. The two delegations, which were headed by Farudin Hoxha, minister attached to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, and Dr Erich Riegl, parliamentary secretary of the FRG Ministry of the Economy, examined the results of the work carried out to date concerning the application of the protocol of the first meeting of the Joint Commission, held last year in Tirana, and determined the possibilities, ways, and concrete forms for the further development of this cooperation on the basis of the mutual interest of the two countries.

In conclusion a protocol was signed on the second meeting of the Joint Commission, which denotes the main fields and objects of cooperation in the coming year.

French Labor Minister Soisson Continues Visit

Pays Homage at Hoxha's Grave

AU2909164189 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 28 Sep 89

[Text] Jean-Pierre Soisson, minister of labor, employment, and professional training of the Republic of France, paid homage at the graves of the martyrs of the nation and the grave of Comrade Enver Hoxha this morning. He laid a wreath in front of the Mother Albania monument, and stood in silence in front of Enver Hoxha's grave.

Zymber Sinani, secretary to the Executive Committee of the District People's Council; Eduard Shehu, commander of the Tirana Garrison; and Kostaq Cifligu, head of the Protocol Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, were also present.

Michel Boulmer, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of France to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, was also present.

Received by Education Minister

AU2909164389 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 28 Sep 89

[Text] Skender Gjinushi, minister of education, received today Jean-Pierre Soisson, minister of labor, employment, and professional training of the Republic of France. Llazar Koka, chairman of the Permanent Commission for Industry, and Rolanda Dhimitri, deputy chairman of the People's Assembly Permanent Commission for Foreign Affairs, received the deputy Michel Bersol, chairman of the France-Albanian Friendship Group at the French National Assembly, and the deputy Serge Frances, who accompanied the minister Jean-Pierre Soisson during his visit to our country.

During his stay in Tirana, Minister Jean-Pierre Soisson visited the Enver Hoxha Museum in the capital. He learned about the achievement and revolutionary activity of the leader of the Albanian people in the service of the homeland and socialism. He left the following comment in the museum's vistors book: This museum, dedicated to the founder of modern Albania, will help to raise the younger generation.

Meets With Carcani

AU2909164089 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 28 Sep 89

[Text] Comrade Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, this morning received Jean-Pierre Soisson, French minister of labor, employment, and professional training. After welcoming the French guest, Comrade Adil Carcani pointed out the traditional and new ties between Albania and France, and the sentiments of friendship held by the Albanian people for the French people. He also expressed the satisfaction of the Albanian Government concerning the constant development of relations between the two countries. He stressed the Albanian Government's predisposition for the further development of these relations, particularly with regard to economic and trade cooperation, as well as in the fields of known how and technology, culture, the arts, and so forth, in the interests of both countries and peoples.

Stressing that Jean-Pierre Soisson's visit will give new impulses to mutual exchanges between the two countries, Comrade Adil Carcani mentioned the independent and good-neighborly foreign policy of socialist Albania, relations with neighboring countries, and the efforts of the Albanian Government to deepen the process of Balkan understanding and cooperation.

Minister Jean-Pierre Soisson handed over to Comrade Adil Carcani a friendly message from Michel Rocard, prime minister of the French Republic, which expresses the French Government's wish to develop the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

The French minister thanked Comrade Adil Carcani for the warm welcome extended to him in Albania, which he appreciated as another reflection of the friendship that exists between our two peoples. He stressed the need to further expand and find concrete forms of cooperation in the economic, trade, and other fields between the two countries, which will raise the level of trade to correspond with the good level of political relations that exist between France and Albania.

Thanking the French minister for the message, Comrade Adil Carcani asked him to convey to Prime Minister Rocard his sincere greetings and best wishes.

The reception was also attended by Sokrat Plaka, deputy minister of foreign trade. Michel Boulmer, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of France in Albania, was also present.

Departs Tirana 28 Sep

AU2909164789 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 28 Sep 89

[Text] Jean-Pierre Soisson, minister of labor, employment, and professional training of the Republic of France, who paid a friendly visit, left our country today.

He was seen off at Rinas Airport by Niko Gjyzari, chairman of the State Planning Commission; Ali Vukatana, chairman of the Committee of the General Council of Sportsmen of Albania; and other comrades.

Michel Boulmer, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the French Republic to Tirana, was also present.

Miska Meets Netherlands' Agriculture Delegation

AU2909172789 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 28 Sep 89

[Text] Pali Miska, minister of agriculture, today received a delegation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, led by the director for agriculture, economic cooperation, food industry, and sports (?Groeneveld).

During the talks, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, the two sides discussed the positive development of relations between the two countries and their mutual desire to further promote cooperation in the field of agriculture, the livestock sector, and other fields of mutual interest.

The meeting was also attended by Albertus Nooji, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Tirana.

Talks were held in Tirana between delegations of the Ministry of Agriculture of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries of the Kingdom of the Netherlands on raising the level of cooperation between the two countries in the fields of agriculture and livestock-raising.

A protocol was signed on the main directions of cooperation in these fields. During its stay in Albania, the Dutch delegation visited agricultural enterprises and institutions, as well as various sociocultural centers.

The delegation left Albania today.

Finland's Holkeri Receives Delegation

AU2809125989 Tirana ATA in English 0953 GMT 28 Sep 89

[Text] Tirana, September 28 (ATA)—On September 26, the delegation of the People's Assembly of the PSR [People's Socialist Republic] of Albania headed by the secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Sihat Tozaj, was received by the premier of the Republic of Finland, Harri Holkeri. After expressing the satisfaction over the visit of the Albanian delegation, the Finnish premier emphasized the major possibilities existing for the further development of the relations in the fields of cultural, scientific, technical, trade cooperation, and political relations. He highly evaluated the independent policy of Albania and the efforts of the Albanian people for the preservation of peace and the country's development. Our countries, he continued, make all efforts to preserve peace in the places they are in and Europe.

After thanking for the hospitality, on his part Sihat Tozaj spoke of the development of cooperation in fields of mutual interest. He transmitted to the Finnish premier the greetings of the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PSR of Albania, Adil Carcani. The meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The Albanian delegation was received also by the chairman of the Parliament of the Republic of Finland, Kalevi Sorsa. During the talk opinions were exchanged on the activity of the parliaments of both countries, the possibilities of the further cooperation between them as well as on present day international problems.

In the official talks conducted between our delegation headed by the secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Sihat Tozaj, and the Finnish delegation headed by the vice chairman of the Parliament, Miko Pesele, it was evaluated the contribution made by the two parliaments to the further strengthening of the friendship and cooperation between our two peoples and countries.

The delegation of the People's Assembly was also received by the minister of law, Matti Louekoski.

Upon its stay in Finland, the Albanian delegation visited various museum, cultural, and industrial centres.

Attending these receptions and visits was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Finland, Petrit Bushati.

ATA Attends European News Agencies Meeting

AU3009205089 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 30 Sep 89

[Text] As reported by agencies, a meeting of the Union of European News Agencies was held on 28-29 September in Zurich, Switzerland. An ATA delegation attended the meeting, led by its director, Taqo Zoto.

The participants at the meeting concluded an agreement on technical cooperation between the respective agencies and a more intensive utilization of satellite channels to broadcast information throughout the world.

Mladenov: Shevardnadze UNGA Speech 'Impressive'

AU2709125689 Sofia BTA in English 0846 GMT 27 Sep 89

["Statement of P. Mladenov"—BTA headline]

[Text] New York, September 27 (BTA correspondent)—After the speech Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, delivered at the 44th session of the general assembly of the United Nations, a statement was made by Mr. Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the CC [Central Committee] of the BCP [Bulgarian Communist Party], minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria and leader of the Bulgarian delegation to the session, before the correspondent of BTA and the correspondent of TASS in New York. The Soviet Union expressed once again its resolution to carry out significant and efficient measures and actions to the interest of world peace and security and for bringing international and state-to-state relations to the level of present-day requirements. Especially impressive is that part of the Soviet foreign minister's speech in which he raises the question of the interrelation and interdependence of the national and the international in international relations and, in this connection, of all states' responsibility for the assertion of the primacy of mankind's interests, the Bulgarian foreign minister said.

We hail the agreements reached by the Soviet Union and the United States with regard to the further steps that the two great states will take in the field of disarmament—nuclear, space, and conventional weapons—for making the process of detente and cooperation irreversible.

The new initiatives and proposals put forward by Mr E Shevardnadze are a confirmation of the Soviet Union's honest and firm intentions of to make a great contribution to the elimination of the danger of war and to the promotion of cooperation in the name of humanism and progress, Mr P Mladenov pointed out.

Mladenov Meets Shevardnadze, Baker, Genscher

AU3009180189 Sofia BTA in English 1614 GMT 30 Sep 89

[Text] New York, September 30 (BTA)—Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign affairs, conferred here with Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR. Assessing the proceedings of the 44th session of the UN General Assembly, the two ministers pointed out that the general policy debate which is held in a constructive spirit centres on the major issues of our time.

It was ascertained with satisfaction that the speeches of the Soviet foreign minister and of the U.S. President to the General Assembly contain a number of common approaches to the matters of peace, security and cooperation.

An emphasis was laid on the importance of the new climate in Soviet-American relations and more specifically on the common understanding reached at the talks of Mr Eduard Shevardnadze with Mr George Bush and with U.S. Secretary of State Mr James Baker. The hope was expressed that the next Soviet-American summit will influence favourably the relations between the two countries and the international situation as a whole.

Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Eduard Shevardnadze briefed each other on the progress of the restructuring under way in the two countries and discussed specific aspects of Bulgaro-Soviet relations. In this connection they stressed the great importance of the latest meeting between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Mikhail Gorbachev and more specifically the common understanding on the development of a new model for the promotion of cooperation between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union in the conditions of restructuring. It was indicated that the two countries will persevere in contributing actively to the enhancement of the CSCE process, to the strengthening of peace and security and to the expansion of cooperation among the countries of Europe.

The conviction was expressed that good-neighbour relations should keep developing in the Balkans and that the existing problems should be solved through a constructive dialogue in the spirit of the new tendencies in international life.

The meeting was held in a cordial friendly atmosphere, in a spirit of full mutual understanding.

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Mr Petur Mladenov met here with Mr James Baker, U.S. secretary of state.

They surveyed the state of bilateral relations and expressed a shared desire for their further promotion.

Mr Petur Mladenov familiarized Mr James Baker with the restructuring under way in all spheres in Bulgaria and emphasized that it opens up fresh opportunities for the pursuit of Bulgaria's cooperation with all countries, the United States included.

The sides considered matters concerning peace, security and cooperation in different parts of the world and more specifically on the Balkan peninsula. They share the view that the existing problems everywhere in the world should be settled by negotiations.

The two ministers stressed the constructive spirit in which the U.N. General Assembly is holding its 44th session. Mr Petur Mladenov assessed in positive terms the constructive character of President Bush's speech at the session of the world body.

The meeting was held in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere.

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Mr Petur Mladenov conferred with Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, federal vice chancellor and minister of foreign affairs of the FRG. They discussed bilateral relations and topical international issues.

The two ministers expressed the hope that the USSR and the United States will reach agreement on a 50-percent reduction of their strategic offensive arms. The sides noted the need to speed up the process of drafting and finalizing the text of a convention on the complete prohibition of chemical weapons and on the destruction of stockpiles thereof.

It was emphasized that the relations between Bulgaria and the FRG can serve as a model of relations between countries of different socio-political systems and belonging to different politico-military alliances.

An emphasis was laid on the two countries' shared desire and political will to pursue their cooperation and in this way to keep contributing to the promotion of East-West relations, to the building of joint structures in the common European home along the road of wider opening to each other and through new specific steps and actions in all fields.

Meets Netherlands Counterpart

AU2709124389 Sofia BTA in English
1119 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Text] New York, September 27 (BTA)—Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, who is taking part in the work of the 44th session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, had a meeting with Mr Hans van den Broek, minister of foreign affairs of the Netherlands. They discussed bilateral relations and key international problems of mutual interest.

It was established that the political dialogue between the two countries promotes the stable development of Bulgaro-Dutch relations. The two sides discussed the concrete possibilities for carrying out cooperation in the field of the economy.

The positive trends in international relations and especially in Europe were highly appreciated. It was pointed out that the fulfillment of the Vienna accords would be a great contribution to the assertion of a new atmosphere of confidence and stability in the continent.

Underlining the importance of the forthcoming meeting on ecology in Sofia, the two ministers pointed out that the CSCE member countries should contribute to the timely solution of this vital universal problem.

Sees Romanian, Iranian

AU2809185289 Sofia BTA in English
1717 GMT 28 Sep 89

[Text] New York, September 28 (BTA correspondent)—Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, who is taking part in the 44th session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, had a meeting with Mr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, minister of foreign affairs of Iran.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the dynamic development of Bulgaro-Iranian relations.

The foreign ministers underlined the similarity of the Bulgarian and the Iranian positions on the problems of disarmament, peace and security and confirmed the two countries' opinion that chemical weapons must be urgently prohibited and destroyed.

The necessity of making additional diplomatic efforts for the lasting settlement of the Iran-Iraq conflict through bilateral negotiations was also stressed.

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The Bulgarian foreign minister had also a meeting with his Romanian counterpart, Mr Ioan Totu.

They expressed satisfaction with the upgrade development of Bulgaro-Romanian relations.

The two ministers discussed some future initiatives and events which will help bring the relations of friendship between Bulgaria and Romania to a new higher level.

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Minister Petur Mladenov had talks with Mr Ali Alatas, minister of foreign affairs of Indonesia.

The two sides expressed their interest in stimulating the cooperation between the two countries in all fields of mutual interest. The favourable conditions now existing in the two countries and in the world are are the prerequisite and a guarantee for carrying out cooperation.

The Bulgarian foreign minister highly appreciated Indonesia's efforts as an active member of the Nonaligned Countries' Movement and ASEAN for the settlement of the problem of Cambodia and for the assertion of peace and good-neighbourly relations as a basis of the relations both in southeast Asia and in the world.

Talks With Greek, Algerian Ministers

AU2909193089 Sofia BTA in English
1713 GMT 29 Sep 89

[Text] New York, September 29 (BTA corr. Krasimir Drumev)—Mr Petur Mladenov, foreign affairs minister of Bulgaria, who is taking part in the 44th session of the UN General Assembly, met with the Mr Yeoryios Papoulias, alternate foreign affairs minister of Greece.

They expressed satisfaction with the successful development of Bulgaro-Greek relations in all spheres. It was stressed that these relations are a result of a lasting and consistent state policy, which is welcomed and supported by the two countries' peoples.

Special attention was paid to the possibilities for expanding of trade and economic relations and of techno-scientific cooperation.

Bulgaria and Greece confirmed their readiness to do their best in the future, too, for easing of the political climate in the Balkans, for strengthening of good-neighbourliness, for understanding and cooperation between the states in the region.

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Mr Petur Mladenov met with Mr Ahmed Sayed Ghazali, foreign affairs minister of Algeria. A positive assessment was given of Bulgaro-Algerian cooperation and the mutual wish was stressed to activate it further. Special attention was paid to the development of economic relations and an emphasis was made that the assessments and positions of the two countries on major international issues are identical, which gives an impetus to their cooperation on the international stage.

Information was exchanged of the situation inside the two countries and the tasks which are now being solved.

The Algerian foreign minister thanked for the support which Bulgaria rendered and is rendering to the Algerian people in its struggle for national independence and social progress.

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Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov met with his Ecuadorian counterpart Mr Diego Cordovez. They discussed the possibilities for development of cooperation in the various spheres and expressed a mutual interest and readiness to promote economic and trade contacts. In the spirit of the new political thinking it was stressed that in the presence of goodwill distances are not an obstacle for communication between peoples.

The Bulgarian foreign minister highly assessed Ecuador's contribution to international affairs and particularly for strengthening of peace and security in Latin America.

Meets Albanian, Cuban Ministers

AU3009180689 Sofia BTA in English
1623 GMT 30 Sep 89

[Text] Mr Petur Mladenov had a meeting with Mr Reis Malile, minister of foreign affairs of Albania. The sides ascertained with satisfaction an identity of views on the upgrade development of Bulgaro-Albanian relations in all areas of cooperation. They exchanged thoughts on their further development and expansion and reached a number of specific common understandings.

A number of other regional and more widely international matters of common concern were also discussed. An emphasis was laid on the two countries' readiness to keep making their contribution to the building of good-neighbourliness and confidence in the Balkans, to the assertion of the positive trends in multilateral regional cooperation. The ministers stressed their countries' preparedness to upgrade their state-to-state contacts to a still higher level.

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At their meeting, Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, minister of foreign affairs of Cuba, considered a wide range of bilateral and international problems. They briefed each other on the socio-economic development of the two fraternal countries and on the tasks facing the two parties at this stage. An emphasis was laid on the credit which the senior party leaders and heads of state, Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Fidel Castro, take for the promotion of bilateral cooperation in all spheres of life. Mr Isidoro Malmierca provided his Bulgarian counterpart with details on the Nonaligned Movement summit in Belgrade, on the new tendencies and quests in the Nonaligned Movement in its desire to adapt to the new historical content of the age. Mr Petur Mladenov told his Cuban colleague about Bulgaria's peace-loving Balkan and European policy, about the deep-going reforms in Bulgaria's social, economic and legal system. The sides expressed an identity of views on all matters discussed and a preparedness for cooperation and interaction in all areas of foreign political activity.

Confers With Others

AU0210075989 Sofia BTA in English
1906 GMT 1 Oct 89

[Text] New York, October 1 (BTA)—During the 44th session of the UN General Assembly, Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, conferred with Mr Frans Andriessen, vice president of the Commission of the European Communities. They considered matters related to the negotiations on the establishment of formal relations between Bulgaria and the Common Market.

Mr Petur Mladenov had a meeting with Mr P.V. Narasimha Rao, minister of external affairs of India. They discussed bilateral cooperation and the international situation.

The two ministers expressed satisfaction with the state of the traditionally friendly relations between Bulgaria and India. An emphasis was laid on the shared desire for a further expansion and promotion of the mutually advantageous cooperation.

Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr O.V. Narasimha Rao briefed each other on the main areas of their countries' foreign political activity and on the situation in their respective regions. They reaffirmed Bulgaria's and India's determination to persevere in their efforts towards the strengthening of world peace and of international understanding. The chief diplomats noted the stimulating role of the close friendly ties between the leaders of India and the Bulgarian state and party leadership over the last few decades.

The sides ascertained a closeness or identity of the views on the matters discussed and agreed on a wider interaction between Bulgaria and India on the international scene.

Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, met with Mr Raul Manglapus, minister of foreign affairs of the Philippines.

They emphasized that the state of bilateral cooperation lags behind the available opportunities. A shared desire was expressed for more active contacts in various fields. Particular attention was paid to the promotion of business contacts. It was stressed that they can be further encouraged by the positive trends gaining ground in international relations. The sides found that considerable progress had been made in the efforts to settle the situation in Southeast Asia, to strengthen peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region.

The two ministers briefed each other on the situation in their respective countries. Mr Petur Mladenov noted Bulgaria's constructive contribution to the assertion of a climate of trust an cooperation in the Balkans and in Europe.

LCY Archives Delegation Visits, Meets Yotov

AU2909193589 Sofia BTA in English
1822 GMT 29 Sep 89

[Text] Sofia, September 29 (BTA)—At the invitation of the Central Party Archive and in the framework of cooperation between the BCP [Bulgarian Communist Party] and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, a delegation of the "Archive and Documentation" Department of the CC [Central Committee] of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia headed by Mr Milovan Bosic, head of the department, paid a visit to this country. The Yugoslavian guests became acquainted with the work of the central and local party archives and visited the Central Board of Archives at the Council of Ministers. An agreement for cooperation was signed between the two parties' archives.

The delegation was received by Mr Yordan Yotov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP. Mr Milenko Stefanovic, ambassador extraordinary and envoy plenipotentiary of Yugoslavia to this country, was present at the meeting.

Solutions Impress West German CP Leader

AU2209200989 Sofia BTA in English
1843 GMT 22 Sep 89

[Text] Sofia, September 22 (BTA)—I am greatly impressed by the conception of the BCP of the solution to the key problems that the Bulgarian society faces, said before journalists today Mr Herbert Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party. He highly appreciated his talks with Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC [Central Committee] of the BCP [Bulgarian Communist Party], during which a wide range of subjects were discussed by paying special attention to some problems of the innovation of socialism. Mr Herbert Mies pointed out that Bulgaria's stable internal and foreign policy is of particular importance for the role of the country in the Balkans and in Europe.

The leader of the party of the West German communists spoke also about the tasks that the German Communist Party has got to carry out at this stage. He said that the party will continue its struggle for the assertion of peaceful coexistence and useful cooperation among states of different social order. Mr Mies pointed out that on the eve of the party conference of the German Communist Party the efforts are aimed at rallying the ranks of the party, its renewal on the principles of scientific socialism and in conformity with the present-day requirements.

Former BTA Writer Denies Spying 'Confessions'

AU2709200489 Sofia BTA in English
1751 GMT 27 Sep 89

["Letter to Spanish 'Panorama' Magazine"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, September 27 (BTA)—The former BTA correspondent in Madrid Vladimir Ignatov has sent Mr Manuel Romero, director of the Spanish PANORAMA magazine, a letter dismissing the allegations about the "Confessions of a Repentant Bulgarian Secret Service Agent in Spain", carried in Nos. 117 and 118 of the magazine.

"How can you claim that I have allegedly made 'confessions' to you when you are perfectly well aware that I do not know you, that I have never met you, that I have never visited your editorial offices, that I have not talked to you, nor have I had any contacts with journalists of your magazine? I believe this is a gross infringement of journalist ethics. I do not know what you intend but in practice you place yourself at the service of other alien interests by launching a brutal anti-Bulgarian propaganda campaign on the pages of your magazine," the letter says.

The author of the letter protests against the attempts to discredit Bulgaria's name and to slander other Bulgarian citizens who work for the promotion of Bulgaro-Spanish relations. He stresses a number of errors of fact in the above-mentioned features carried by the PANORAMA magazine.

"The fact that I am under arrest and investigation on charges of sedition and other criminal activities does not imply that I have no right to fight for the truth and to insist on a denial of the slanders and falsifications published in your magazine. In the name of justice you must publish my letter," the author writes.

Since the PANORAMA magazine failed to publish his letter dated September 15, Vladimir Ignatov has sent a copy to other Spanish mass media and to the BTA.

Culture Committee Chairman Visits Denmark

AU2909144289 Sofia BTA in English 2059 GMT 28 Sep 89

[Text] Copenhagen, September 28 (BTA)—Mr Georgi Robev, chairman of the Committee for Culture, paid a three-day visit to Denmark which he paid at the invitation of Mr Ole Vig Jensen, Denmark's minister for cultural affairs. That was the first visit of a Bulgarian minister of culture to Denmark. Mr Georgi Robev and Mr Ole Vig Jensen discussed the state and the prospects of bilateral cultural cooperation, which has been making rapid progress recently.

Harvest Situation 'Alarming' in Many Areas

AU2909215389 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 29 Sep 89

[Text] The fulfillment of the tasks related to the harvesting of the spring-sown crops, the purchase of agricultural products, and the autumn sowing was the topic of the conference held today at the Council of Ministers. The conference was chaired by Mr Georgi Atanasov, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers. Ministers, chairmen of associations and of the oblast people's councils, and managers of economic and social organizations took part.

In his information report Zhelyu Dobrev, chairman of the National Agro-Industrial Union Association, emphasized that in a number of oblasts and municipalities the situation relating to the harvesting and utilization of agricultural production was alarming. Despite the measures taken by the Government as far back as in the spring, which were aimed at the timely solving of the problems in the agro-industrial sector, the rates at which the harvest was being stored do not correspond to what is required.

There are delays in the harvesting of the sunflower crop in Burgas, Mikhaylovgrad, Razgrad, and Khaskovo Oblasts. The work on collecting the tobacco crop is unsatisfactory, and the corn harvest had begun late. Many weaknesses have been permitted in the purchasing of sugar beet. The situation with the potato harvest is also alarming; so far barely 50 percent of the crop has been lifted. The work is most backward in Lovech, Sofia, and Mikhaylovgrad Oblasts.

Particular attention was paid to the purchasing and utilization of production. The conclusion was reached that the existing organization is not satisfactory. There are not enough purchasing points, and the new forms of direct links between the producers and traders have not been introduced. There are also omissions in the activities of the foreign trading organizations in expanding existing markets and discovering new ones, and in concluding barter deals.

Light was shed on the chief problems in the purchasing of fruit and vegetables. There is a lack of synchronization in the work of collection, transporting, acceptance, and processing of the production. The capacities of the canning and bottling factories are limited, and there is a shortage of packaging materials. The need was stressed of speedy changes in this activity, to bring it into line with the new forms of work in agriculture and the principles of company-based organization.

The meeting also examined problems connected with the supply of the capital with fruit and vegetables.

At the meeting additional measures were adopted for speeding up the harvesting and purchasing of agricultural products and concerning the progress of the autumn sowing work. These measures envisage the temporary direction of workers and employees from institutions and enterprises to assist agriculture and the food and tobacco industry, the changeover to multishift operation in the processing enterprises, and the provision of additional transport for products and packaging materials.

The meeting also discussed the question raised by many citizens concerning the shortage of milk and dairy products in a number of regions in the country. The reason for this state of affairs is that in certain oblasts and municipalities, especially in Lovech and Mikhaylovgrad Oblasts, the work in dairy stockbreeding had deteriorated because of the fault of the agricultural leadership and the oblast and municipal people's councils. The numbers of animals have fallen and their productivity has decreased. The plan for milk production and purchasing is not being fulfilled, as a result of which the envisaged quantities of white and yellow cheese have not been produced. The population of these regions is right to seek an explanation from the leaderships and labor collectives of the agricultural organizations concerned, and from the executive committees of the municipal people's councils, who bear the responsibility for the condition of the market in the relevant municipalities and are obliged to render account to the citizens.

The attention of the chairmen of the executive committees of the oblast people's councils and the chairmen of the commissions on agriculture, forestry, water management, and meeting needs from their own resources in Burgas, Khaskovo, Lovech, and Plovdiv Oblasts was drawn to their failure to fulfill their obligations to supply Sofia with fruit and vegetables.

Speaking about the reasons for the unsatisfactory rates of collection of the harvest and the measures to speed up the work, Comrade Georgi Atanasov emphasized the great importance at this moment of mobilizing all labor resources, because October will be a decisive month for agriculture. He stressed the need for tight organization and strict observance of labor discipline, for a transition to multishift working, and effective use of the labor of the youth brigades.

Muslims Returning From Turkey Hold Rally

AU2809183089 Sofia BTA in English
1633 GMT 28 Sep 89

["Muslim Bulgarian Citizens Meet: "Bulgaria Is Our Homeland"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, September 29 (BTA)—Over 25,000 Muslim Bulgarian citizens of those who left for Turkey this summer deceived by the Pan-Turkic policy pursued by that country's regime have returned to Bulgaria.

That was announced at the meeting held today in Sofia which was attended by over 800 returnees and by others who have applied for foreign travel passports, as well as by people who do not contemplate to travel to Turkey. They adopted an address to the National Assembly and to the mass media.

"Do everything possible so that the Turkish ruling circles should stop the psychological pressure and the propaganda war they wage against our homeland Bulgaria," the address says.

The meeting, held under the motto "Bulgaria: Our Homeland, Fate and Future," was attended by people coming from all parts of the country. "We have long been subjected to persistent and perfidious Turkish propaganda. The Voice of Turkey Radio and other sources inculcated in us that once we are linked with Islam, our homeland was Turkey; that the motherland was waiting for us with open arms; that it would receive in its 'paradise' everybody who wanted to go there. They tried to indoctrinate us with Turkish nationalism and religious fanaticism. A number of people resisted that pressure and stood firm. Others lived through harrowing months of hesitation and uncertainty. Still others gave way to the false promises, abandoned their homesteads and birthplaces, turned their back on their next of kin, on their neighbours and colleagues and took a leap in the dark. The moment of truth, however, has come. Having lured thousands of people and having thus stirred up tension and insecurity, Turkey closed its borders," the address reads.

It is emphasized that a number of families have been divided now, but the Turkish authorities raise obstacles to would-be travellers from Bulgaria to Turkey and in the opposite direction.

Over 15 people addressed the meeting. They recalled that the instigation of a migration hysteria is nothing new on the part of Turkey. It has been periodically launched since Bulgaria's liberation from Ottoman rule in 1878.

It was almost the same case between 1950 and 1951, said Associate Professor Aldimir Siderov, D.Sc. (Hist.). In his view there is a striking similarity. The turn of events shows that Turkey's ruling circles are consistent in their refusal to accept immigrants and in trying to cause internal difficulties and tensions in Bulgaria by fanning up artificially the so-called emigration issue.

Over the last few years, Turkish political leaders have been encouraging wide-ranging anti-Bulgarian propaganda. Absurd and monstrous fabrications have been circulated about demolished mosques, about murdered imams and about raped women. Quite a few people fell a prey to alien insinuations and to their own delusions last summer. They left their native land, sold off their houses and belongings, abandoned their work and colleagues, made their children leave schools and universities. The mass commotion was followed by a time of a more sober reassessment, once illusions were crushed and promises proved empty. Turkey became the scene and is still the scene of a tragedy involving a number of Bulgarian citizens, the speakers pointed out.

A number of facts suggest a mass and gross violation of human rights committed by the Turkish administrative and police authorities with respect to Bulgarian citizens. Bulgarian citizens have their foreign travel passports withdrawn, their freedom of movement is restricted, they have their Bulgarian names changed for Turkish ones, they are forbidden to speak Bulgarian, and they are despoiled of their possessions. There are cases of kidnapped children, of moral and physical coercion, of violated honour and dignity, of abduction and rape of women, of selling some of them to brothels.

Associate Professor Siderov said that what is involved in this case is a flagrant violation of the principles enshrined in the UN Charter, in the universal declaration of human rights, and in the international covenant on economic, social and cultural rights. A number of provisions contained in the Viennese concluding documents are violated as well.

People returning from Turkey say that thousands of others are waiting for their turn to repatriate. Many of them face obstacles, most often involving considerable sums of money.

In order to hide their inhuman attitude towards the Bulgarian citizens, Prime Minister Ozal and Foreign Minister Yilmaz impute to Bulgaria the crimes they themselves commit against those people. It was emphasized at the meeting that this attitude of the Turkish authorities towards the Bulgarian citizens stems from the reactionary essence of the Turkish political regime.

It is high time that people in Bulgaria and around the world become aware of Pan-Turkism as a dangerous resurgence which is inconsistent with new political thinking and which poses a threat not only to Bulgaria and to many other countries, a number of speakers indicated.

The address to the National Assembly and to the mass media calls on those who are unaware of the contradictions and of Bulgaria's tragic history: "The Bulgarian people will find the most correct solutions. Do not offend us by hasty conclusions and evaluations, by arrogant and pretentious lecturing and recipes. We have lived through harrowing times of our destiny and now more than any time before we can say that our prosperity, happiness and future is linked solely with our homeland Bulgaria."

GDR Refugees at FRG Embassy Allowed Passage

Pavel Affirms GDR Sovereignty

AU2809201889 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1800 GMT 28 Sep 89

[Report by Susanne Gelhard on situation of GDR Refugees in the FRG Embassy in Prague, including recorded interview with CSSR Government spokesman Miroslav Pavel in Prague on 28 September]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The representatives of the German Red Cross now want to hold talks with the CSSR Red Cross. These talks are to focus primarily on improving conditions for the refugees in the FRG Embassy, not on the exit of the GDR refugees from the CSSR to the FRG, because the Prague Government continues to reject such a solution without GDR agreement.

[Begin recording] [Gelhard] The CSSR has signed the CSCE Final Act, which envisages freedom of travel and movement—also for the GDR citizens.

[Pavel] This Final Act, which you just mentioned, also guarantees sovereignty to all states of Europe, and we make sure that the GDR has its sovereignty and that the GDR citizens have their sovereign rights. Therefore, we will not endanger the sovereignty of the GDR in this respect. [end recording]

Daily on 'Difficult Conditions'

AU2909145089 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Sep 89 p 2

["dam"-signed report]

[Text] According to reports of West German news agencies, on Wednesday [27 September] the number of GDR citizens at the FRG Embassy in Prague already exceeded 1,400. By climbing over the fence, about 500 additional persons have gotten into the area of the mission, which is otherwise officially off limits to the public, on Tuesday [26 September]. On the same day about 200 GDR citizens left the Embassy, who were responding to the appeal of the GDR negotiatior, jurist W. Vogel, to return home. The worsening weather makes the hygienic and health conditions more difficult.

Genscher Arrives, Visits Refugees

LD0110162389 Prague CTK in English 1524 GMT 1 Oct 89

[Text] Prague Oct 1 (CTK)—West German Vice-Chancellor and foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher arrived here last night.

He visited the West German embassy in Prague to inform the citizens of the German Democratic Republic, illegally staying on the territory of the West German diplomatic mission, of the results of bilateral talks between the two German states about ways of solving the present situation. Czechoslovakia believes in the coming days the situation at the West German Prague Embassy will be normalized to such an extent that the diplomatic mission will be able to fully renew its activity.

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Yesterday, during late night hours, hundreds of GDR citizens were taken by buses to the Prague railway station for trains coming from the GDR. From there they were taken across the GDR territory to West Germany.

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The West German vice-chancellor and foreign minister then ended his short visit here last night.

At Prague Airport he was seen off by Czechoslovak first Deputy Foreign Minister Pavel Sadovsky.

Solution 'Coming Nearer'

LD3009204989 Prague Television Service in Czech 1830 GMT 30 Sep 89

[Introduction is in Czech, editor J. Janku remarks in Slovak]

[Text] For several days now we have been following the situation at the FRG Embassy in Prague. Jaroslav Janku, an editor, has just come from there, so what is currently taking place?

[Janku] The resolution of the entire problem of the GDR citizens, who have been for various periods of time on the territory of the FRG Embassy, is now coming nearer. I was there a short while ago and so was FRG Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher. Who in a brief speech told all those present that the situation has begun to be resolved. Specifically, it appears that the first groups of GDR citizens are boarding buses, which will take them to a railway station where they will board a train which will take them through GDR territory directly to FRG territory where these people are heading. On their journey they will be provided with emigration documents.

So this is approximately the latest situation. Minister Genscher in his brief speech stressed that this outcome had been achieved following lengthy talks between the relevant authorities of the German Federal and German Democratic Republic. He did not want to provide more details, so I shall only repeat that the GDR citizens, who have been on the territory of the FRG Embassy are already leaving this moment for the German Federal Republic. That is all.

Refugees 'Expelled' to FRG

LD3009211489 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 30 Sep 89

[Text] In an effort to resolve the intolerable situation on the West German Embassies in Prague and Warsaw, the GDR Government has proposed that the GDR citizens staying unlawfully at these diplomatic missions be expelled to the FRG. This was declared in Berlin today by Wolfgang Meyer, spokesman for the GDR foreign minister. The GDR Government links with this humanitarian act the hope that conclusions will be drawn on the part of the FRG for the normal operation of their embassies, which corresponds to international norms. Milan Suchanek, our editor, has sent us the following report on the current situation at the FRG Embassy in Prague:

[Begin Suchanek recording] At this very moment GDR citizens, who during the past few weeks stayed at the FRG Embassy in Prague, are leaving the embassy's building, setting out on their journey for the FRG. The problem was resolved by an agreement between both German states with the help of the CSSR Government. FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher arrived in Prague for this very reason. According to the agreement, GDR citizens will leave by a special train from Prague via Dresden to the FRG. They will be provided with the necessary documents on the train. [end recording]

Embassy Entrance 'Sealed'

LD0110104989 Hamburg DPA in German
1028 GMT 1 Oct 89

[Text] Prague (DPA)—The FRG Embassy was sealed off this morning by Czechoslovak police. An informed report says this move means GDR citizens who want to emigrate can no longer get near the embassy grounds. The police were checking the papers of all who wished to approach the embassy building; GDR citizens were sent back, although PRague reports say their names were not recorded. No statement is available yet from the embassy.

Prague Radio Views Situation

LD0110202489 Prague Domestic Service
in Czech 1730 GMT 1 Oct 89

[Text] In harmony with yesterday's agreement between the FRG and GDR Governments, GDR citizens, who in the past days stayed at FRG embassies in Prague and Warsaw, have arrived in the FRG. Jiri Halousek, our Bonn corespondent, reports:

[Halousek] Today five special trains of the GDR state railways arrived in the Bavarian border town of Hof. They have carried, according to West German reports, more than 5,000 GDR citizens. The sixth, the last, train from Prague is to arrive in the evening as is a special train with GDR citizens from the West German Embassy in Warsaw.

After a short stop, all the new arrivals travel to reception camps in various parts of the country where they will receive FRG passports.

Prominent FRG politicians have expressed their views on the solution of the complex situation at embassies in Prague and Warsaw. Hans-Jochen Vogel, chairman of the Social Democratic Party, described the achieved settlement as a victory of common sense for which all those who have participated in it should be thanked and respected. Minister of Foreign Affairs Hans-Dietrich Genscher, speaking on the West German television First program stressed that the present solution has been made possible thanks to his talks with ministers of foreign affairs of the GDR, Czechoslovakia, and the Soviet Union at the UN General Assembly session in New York and thanks to a number of bilateral talks at various levels. This has shown convincingly, in his opinion, the usefulness and the necessity of a dialogue with leaderships in socialist countries, including the GDR. Namely, against this dialogue, in the atmosphere of stepped up passions in recent time, many right-wing politicians in the FRG have been speaking. The Foreign Ministry in Bonn has said that the FRG Embassy in Prague will be closed until the necessary reconstruction work is carried out.

300 More Refugees in Embassy

LD0110182589 Hamburg DPA in German
1710 GMT 1 Oct 89

[Text] Bonn (DPA)—After the spectacular evacuation of nearly 4,000 refugees from the [FRG] Embassy in Prague, some 300 GDR citizens were again present in the diplomatic mission on Sunday evening. This was confirmed by government circles in Bonn.

A foreign ministry spokesman, in reply to an enquiry, did not mention a figure, but confirmed that the FRG ambassador in Prague, Hermann Huber, had "allowed to enter those seeking refuge who had turned up during the day outside the mission in Prague, and provided them with food and accommodation on a temporary basis."

However this does not alter the fact that the embassy, just like the "the missions in East Berlin and Budapest recently, remains closed for the time being because of renovation work."

Talks Again Underway

LD0210123189 Hamburg DPA in German
1133 GMT 2 Oct 89

[Text] Bonn (DPA)—The Federal Government is endeavoring in "talks on all levels" for a solution also for the new GDR refugees who have sought refuge in the Federal German embassy in Prague. Appropriate contacts are underway via the Federal chancellery, the Foreign Ministry, and the Ministry of Intra-German Relations, it was said in Bonn today.

Walter Priesnitz, state secretary in the Ministry for Intra-German Affairs responsible for humanitarian questions, and the East Berlin lawyer Wolfgang Vogel are also carrying on with talks to find a solution for those seeking refuge.

In Bonn's view the best way is considered to be a so-called latecomers settlement. According to this the new refuge-seekers in Prague should be allowed to exist to the Federal Republic just as the over 6,300 GDR citizens who left the embassies in Prague and Warsaw at the weekend.

In reply to questions, the Ministry for Intra-German Affairs reaffirmed that up to now no case has been made known of arrests of GDR citizens who have returned for the time being to their hometown during the past weeks with the promise of being allowed to exist for the West later.

FRG To Inspect Military Situation 30 Sep-2 Oct

LD2909194489 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1600 GMT 29 Sep 89

[Text] The FRG Government has made a request through diplomatic channels for the opportunity to carry out an inspection of military activity on Czechoslovak territory under the Stockholm conference documents on measures to build confidence and security and on disarmament in Europe. This inspection will be carried out beginning tomorrow [30 September] until 2 October this year.

Long Delays for Poles at Border Checkpoints

AU2909150789 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Sep 89 p 2

[RUDE PRAVO staff journalist Jana Perglerova answers a reader in the "Answering Reader's Question" column: "Queues at the Austrian Border"]

[Text] Reader J.H. of Znojmo writes to us that lately there are queues of vehicles, especially vehicles of Polish citizens, at some Czechoslovak-Austrian border crossings. He asks what are the customs and passport control organs doing to speed up the formalities.

[Perglerova] To the reader's question we were told by Lieutenant Colonel Alois Novak, official of the border guards in Znojmo, that the situation has arisen because the processing of vehicles of Polish citizens on the Austrian side has become considerably prolonged, and travellers have to wait at the border 6-12 hours on the average. The queues of the vehicles of Polish citizens reach as far as the Czechoslovak territory and, especially on weekends, the queues are sometimes several kilometers long.

The Czechoslovak customs and passport control organs, in cooperation with their Austrian counterparts, have established at the border crossings in Hate, Havlin, Mikulov, and Petrzalka a special line for processing Czechoslovak citizens and other foreign tourists travelling to Austria. They are processed separately from the vehicles of the Polish citizens—smoothly and with maximum speed. As the result of the long waiting time there also have been occurrences of public order disturbance at those border crossings.

CSSR-Poland Border Closure 'Rumor' Noted

'Tide' of People Cause Delays

LD3009215389 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 30 Sep 89

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] New measures came into operation last night claiming that Polish railways would despatch express trains carrying passengers whose numbers would correspond strictly to the rules of carriage. Apparently, on the basis of this report but not on it alone, an unsubstantiated rumor has appeared about an alleged closure of the Czechoslovak-Polish border. In an effort to cross the border before midnight last night, several kilometers-long lines of cars formed on both sides. According to Frantisek Tvrz, our Ostrava correspondent, customs men in Bohunin cleared more than 20,000 cars in both directions during the past 24 hours. An estimated 98 percent were Polish vehicles.

There were lines of cars up to 2 km long in Cesky Tesin late this afternoon, with the waiting period amounting to more than 10 hours. Naturally, sanitary facilities at the border crossings are unable to cope with such a tide of people. For this reason, a special rail service had to clean the railway station at the border crossing at Petrovice near Karvina throughout Saturday and on the decision of the local hygiene officer a tanker filled with chloride of lime had to be used with the view of preventing possible occurrence of infections. The measures which came into operation last midnight have brought only partial improvement, according to railway officials. The express train Batory from Warsaw to Budapest was delayed by 230 minutes, when it carried twice as many passengers to Czechoslovakia and Hungary than allowed by the rules despite the measures taken.

Further on Delays

LD0110161289 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 0900 GMT 1 Oct 89

[Text] Our correspondent Frantisek Tvrz telephoned concerning the the situation at Czechoslovak-Polish border crossing:

[Begin Tvrz recording in Czech] After last night the situation has become much calmer at Petrovice in Karvina, at Bohumin, and Cesky Tesin. The trains carry a more suitable number of passengers and do not cause greater delays. Everything indicates that the working agreements of railwaymen of neighboring regions are being adhered to and the numbers of passengers are regulated. For example, (?The Silesia) carried 1230 passengers; that is only 25 percent more than the norm. The express train (?Batoria-Sopen) carried only passengers who had reserved seats; Polonia had only 1123 passengers.

At Bohumin road border crossing there is no delay in crossing from the Polish side. On the other side, at the Czechoslovak exit there was a 1 km line of cars this morning and the delay is 3 hours. The number of crossing cars has dropped to approximately 3,000.

The entry border crossing at the bridge in Cesky Tesin is also under control without great delays. The exit on the Polish side, however, is delayed by 6 hours as there are long lines of the Polish tourists returning from Austria and other countries. [end recording]

'Some Improvement' From Measures

LD0110184189 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 1 Oct 89

[Text] Despite the fact that there are still several kilometers-long lines of vehicles at the road border crossings with Poland in Bohumin and Cesky Tesin and that the waiting time there is 3 to 7 hours, there has been some improvement at the railway crossing in Petrovice near Karvina. A measure taken last night has contributed to this; the essence of the measure is to ensure that fast trains arriving from Poland carry a number of passengers which correspond to the set seat reservation regime. Thus, it has been possible to cut the train delay time to 30 to 80 minutes. These details have been given to our North Moravian correspondent Frantisek Tvrz by (Jiri Skourovsky), a railway shift leader, and Lieutenant Colonel Dr (?Jan Kabac), a chief of passport control. You can now listen to words of the passport control chief from recordings:

[Begin (Kabac) recording] Indeed, the traffic has been reduced. The number has dropped to the acceptable 13,472 passengers. However, we hope the measures which comrades on the Polish side have adopted will continue in the future because we know very well that if they should abandon the measures, the critical situation, when more than 25,000 passengers daily were transported over our crossing, would return again. [end recording]

It is indeed necessary to consistently observe the adopted measure. This is also necessary because at the railway border crossing in Petrovice near Karvina it was not possible, after the heavy influx of Polish tourists, to tidy up. It was necessary to take away an unusual amount of trash and to carry out such hygienic measures for the border crossing to be able to carry out its function with dignity.

Adamec Receives Polish Ambassador 27 Sep

AU2909150289 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Sep 89 p 2

[CTK report in the "Receptions, Meetings, Telegrams, and Letters" column]

[Text] Prague—Ladislav Adamec, CSSR premier, received Woldzimierz Mokrzyszczak, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to the CSSR, in Prague on Wednesday [27 September]. Both representatives briefed each other on how the CSSR and Polish Governments will implement the conclusions which had been reached at the meeting between the CSSR, GDR and Polish premiers, as well as implementing the conclusions contained in the agreement reached between the CSSR, GDR, and Polish Governments on cooperation in the sphere of environmental protection.

Presidium Assesses Rakowski's 25 Sep Visit

AU0210114289 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Sep 89 p 1

["On M. Rakowski's Visit; The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Point Of View"]

[Text] Prague—The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ] Central Committee Presidium has discussed a report on the course and results of the friendly working visit made by Mieczyslaw Rakowski, first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR], to the CSSR on 25 September 1989. It stressed the importance of continuing the close cooperation and the exchange of views, information, and experiences between both fraternal parties.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium stated that the traditional widespread contacts between our neighboring states and peoples, in which the CPCZ and the PZPR have always played an inspiring and initiative role, are among the constant values that are beneficial to the Czechoslovak and Polish people and it stressed that the CPCZ and the PZPR place exceptional importance on their further development and enhancement on the basis of respecting and fulfilling the adopted agreements.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium appraised the current level of collaboration between the CPCZ and the PZPR and expressed its support for the broad development of contacts between the organs and organizations of both parties. It set Communists in the appropriate organs the task of working out and implementing the meeting's conclusions.

Adamec Sends Congratulatory Letter To Ryzhkov

AU2809203089 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Sep 89 p 1

[CTK report: "Congratulations to N. Ryzhkov"]

[Text] Prague—Ladislav Adamec, CSSR premier, has sent Nikoay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, a congratulatory letter on the occasion of his 60th birthday.

I see the main purpose of the close and informal collaboration between both our governments in our joint obligation to do everything to ensure that conditions for good work and a contented life are created for our citizens—says the letter, among other things.

Stalin Statue in Litomerice Vandalized

AU2909092989 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Sep 89 p 2

["(KR)"-signed report]

[Text] Litomerice—The first visitors to the Garden of Bohemia exhibition on Saturday [23 September] became aware of a delay during the opening of the event. This was because the statue of J. V. Stalin, which is located in the exhibition's grounds, had been disgracefully vandalized. Obviously, other visitors have a different view of the Soviet statesman and thus, during the exhibition, flowers were also placed next to the statue.

Commentary on Varna Conference of Socialist States

LD3009142189 Prague International Service in English 1900 GMT 29 Sep 89

[Text] In the following comment, Radio Prague's (Pavol Stancer) examines the outcome of the recent 3-day conference in the Bulgarian city of Varna, which brought together communist party secretaries for international affairs from socialist states.

Democratization of mutual relations, open discussion, equal status of all participants—Warsaw treaty summits have respected these principles for quite some time now, the latest instance being the session in Bucharest last June of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee. These principles emanate from the equal status of all member states of the alliance, as well as from the tenet about each socialist country having the right to choose its own way. The businesslike concept fully manifested itself at the 3-day meeting in Varna, which is described as very open, and geared towards the solution of topical foreign policy issues.

As the chief Czechoslovak delegate, Jozef Lenart, told correspodnents, diversity of ideas and views was treated at the conference not as confrontation, but rather as the result of creative approaches in the individual parties towards solving problems in the development of mutual relations and on international problems. All participants were united by the effort to find a common ground, in light of the fact that cooperation among socialist countries in supporting peace trends has never been as necessary as it is today.

The current state of disarmament talks in Geneva and Vienna and especially the progress in Soviet-American dialogue show that the world may set on the road to (?phased) disarmament. However, this progress has to receive a maximum of support, lest we all should go astray. This is why the participants in Varna were unanimous in their accentuation of coordinated initiatives—both those undertaken by the whole alliance and those pursued by its individual members.

Czechoslovakia, a staunch champion of political settlement of international problems is resolved to carry on with its active policy, underscored by two significant proposals: on creating a zone of trust, cooperation and good-neighborliness on the contact line between Warsaw Treaty and NATO states, and on convening a meeting of seven Central European premiers on ecological cooperation.

Leaders Congratulate PRC on 40th Anniversary

AU0210124789 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Sep 89 p 1

[CTK report: "Congratulations To Beijing"]

[Text] Prague—Milos Jakes, general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ] Central Committee, Gustav Husak, CSSR president, Alois Indra, chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, and Ladislav Adamec, CSSR premier, have sent the following congratulatory telegram to Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party [CCP] Central Committee, Yang Shangkun, president of the People's Republic of China, Wan Li, chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, and Li Peng, PRC State Council premier, on the occasion of their country's National Day—the 40th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China:

Dear Comrades,

The whole of the progressive world is commemorating the 40th anniversary of the Chinese working people's great victory—the founding of the People's Republic of China. On behalf of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee, the Federal Assembly, the CSSR Government and people, and on our own behalf we are sending you, the CCP Central Committee, the National People's Congress, the PRC State Council, and the Chinese people our cordial congratulations on this significant anniversary.

The changes which you have achieved during the past 40 years in developing the PRC convincingly reveal the socialist system's great potential. The program of profound economic and social reforms outlined 10 years ago has become an expression of the CCP's endeavor and resolve to guarantee the working people's free, just, and happy life. We are convinced that the processes for improving socialism, processes which are taking place under our countries' specific conditions, will further develop this social system's possibilities.

The period since the PRC's evolution has been filled with the development of friendship between the Czechoslovak and Chinese people. Your significant anniversary comes as an opportunity to appraise our close and comprehensive mutual ties, ties which in recent years have been manifested in the development of widespread and mutually advantageous cooperation in all spheres. We are convinced that the collaboration and friendship between the CPCZ and the CCP, and between the CSSR and the PRC will continue to serve the interests of the people of both countries, as well as the further strengthening of socialism and peace in the world.

We wish you and, through you, the Chinese people every success in the construction of your socialist society.

Anniversary Marked in Prague

AU2909124889 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 28 Sep 89 pp 1,2

[CTK report: "Festive Gathering Marks the Occasion of the 40th Anniversary of the Proclamation of the PRC; Event of World Importance"]

[Excerpts] Prague— A festive gathering marking the occasion of the National Day of the PRC—the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of the PRC—was held in Prague yesterday [27 September]. [passage omitted] It was atended by a delegation of the CPCZ [Czechoslovak Communist Party] Central Committee, the CSSR National Front Central Committee, and the CSSR Government, headed by Ivan Knotek, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. [passage omitted]

Addressing the gathering, CSSR Deputy Premier Jaromir Obzina said that one had come together to solemnly commemorate the 40th anniversary of the founding of the PRC—a historical event of world significance which, without exaggeration, has become the most important event after the Great October Socialist Revolution in the process of forming the world socialist system. The inception of the PRC initiated an important change in the balance of forces between world socialism and capitalism in favor of the forces of progress, democracy, peace, and socialism.

In the following part of his speech he recalled the historical development of the socialist community. Just as the monstrous hope of the Truman "atomic diplomacy and atomic blackmail" to achieve world supremacy and establish a "Pax Americana" failed, so the speculations on and hopes for the restoration of capitalism in China also failed, and later on also in other socialist countries—in the GDR, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Polish People's Republic, and the CSSR. Even the fact that, as the consequence of our own errors and mistakes in the socialist community, after several successful years of socialist construction and cooperation we underwent a complex and difficult period, which was also not unavoidable for the PRC and, naturally, also not desirable, can change nothing ofn this. The anomalous bilateral relations which, at a certain time, temporarily suppressed the essence of proletarian internationalism, our alliance and friendship based on socialist principles and mutual respect, led politically, in a worldwide context, to one sole fact—to the weakening of the positions of world socialism. This is a valuable, but dearly bought lesson for all socialist states, all Communist Parties, which we do not want to repeat, neither today nor in the future. Therefore, today we note with gratitude and great relief that, just as the reactionary hopes and speculations on wresting the CSSR out of the socialist community ended with the defeat of the counterrevolutionary forces in 1968-69, the speculations about the uncertain prospects of the socialist development in the PRC have also ended. [passage omitted]

After having drawn lesson from domestic and international political events, by departing from and ridding ourselves of the unrealistic resolutions and wishes, but above all by overcoming our errors and mistakes, we realize, as was said at the economic consultation on the highest level of the CEMA member states in Moscow in 1984, that "...on the whole, it is necessary to objectively admit that in the economic sense the capitalist states, as an entity, still have superiority."

From this fact we are deducing practical, realistic revolutionary conclusions for the near and distant future, and striving in an open struggle to overcome two politically dangerous extremes. First, we strive to overcome volontarist phrases and illusions about cheap immediate and distant objectives of socialist construction, and about rapidly surpassing the level of the economic development of the most advanced capitalist countries. Second, we also strive to overcome the demagogic capitulationist illusion about capitalist "assistance" to socialism, or about improving real socialism through "convergence with capitalism." In the best of cases these erroneous blind alleys unwittingly end with a gradual restoration of capitalism or a purposeful effort to restore capitalism, as L. Walesa expressed it not so long ago: "As yet, no one has undertaken the journey from socialism to capitalism. This is precisely what we want to do."

No, this is the road of neither the Czechoslovak nor the Chinese Communists, neither the Czechoslovak nor the Chinese people. And we firmly believe that this also is not the road of the Polish Communists and the Polish people! [passage omitted]

Wang Xingda, PRC ambassador to the CSSR, spoke afterward. In the opening part of his speech, he noted that 40 years ago, under the leadership of the CPC, the Chinese people—after a long struggle—overthrew imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucratic capitalism, and achieved total victory in the new democratic revolution, the result of which was the proclamation of the PRC on 1 October 1949. Since then, the Chinese people have rid themselves of exploitation and oppression, and inaugurated a new era in China's history.

The pleasing results achieved in the past 40 years, the ambassador continued, are the result of the united effort of the Chinese people, headed by the CPC. They are the evidence that China can become developed only in a socialist manner.

Not so long ago, a handful of people made use of the students' movement to unleash planned, organized political unrest in Beijing and other cities, which resulted in a counterrevolutionary coup. Their purpose was to reject the CPC's leading role and subvert the socialist PRC. In a critical moment, in which the survival or death of the party and the state were at stake, the Central Committee of our party and the State Council undertook resolute measures to thwart that counterrevolutionary coup, and thus quickly restored order in the capital.

In a situation when decisive victory was achieved in the struggle against the counterrrevolutionary coup, the party convened the fourth plenum of the 13th CPC Central Committee, which thoroughly analyzed and made generally applicable the experience and the lesson from the struggle to thwart the unrest and the counterrevolutionary coup, made the necessary partial changes in the composition of the central bodies, and introduced a new collective of the central leadership with Comrade Jiang Zemin as general secretary. [passage omitted]

Envoy Holds 'Friendly Meeting'

LD2909200589 Prague CTK in English
1613 GMT 29 Sep 89

[Text] Prague Sept 29 (CTK)—On the occasion of the national day of the People's Republic of China—40th anniversary of its proclamation—Chinese Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Wang Xingda held here today a friendly meeting.

The meeting was attended by General Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Milos Jakes, Czechoslovak Premier Ladislav Adamec and other party Presidium members Jan Fojtik, Karel Hoffmann, Ignac Janak, Ivan Knotek, Jozef Lenart, Miroslav Stepan and Karel Urbanek, party Presidium alternate member Josef Haman, Party Secretary Frantisek Hanus, Party Secretariat Members Zdenek Horeni, Jindrich Polednik and Rudolf Rohlicek and other representatives of Czechoslovak political, public and cultural life. Members of the Prague diplomatic corps also attended the meeting.

CSSR-PRC Friendship Committees Sign Agreement

LD3009180689 Prague Domestic Service
in Slovak 1700 GMT 30 Sep 89

[Text] A plan of cooperation for the 1990-1992 period between the Chinese People's Society for Friendship with Foreign Countries, the Chinese-Czechoslovak Friendship Society on the one hand and the Czechoslovak Society for International Relations, the Czechoslovak- Chinese Friendship Committee on the other hand was signed in Beijing today. The agreement creates conditions for the exchange of working and specialist delegations and publications as well as for the establishment of mutual relations.

France Accused of 'Anti-Chinese Provocations'

AU2909150989 Prague RUDE PRAVO
in Czech 28 Sep 89 p 7

[Vladimir Divis commentary: "Who Is Stirring Up Mud?"]

[Text] The recent past has eloquently shown that it is much easier to impair relations between two countries than it is to laboriously renew them over a period of many years. Obviously, they have not borne this historical lesson too much in mind in the French capital. It was far from coincidental that many representatives of the Chinese opposition took refuge in Paris after fleeing from their homeland.

A terrorist bomb attack on a car belonging to the Chinese trade mission in Paris, the detention of a group of Chinese experts for many hours at Paris Airport while they were en route to Africa, and several other recent anti-Chinese provocations suggest that the French Government has purposefully decided to torpedo everything positive in its relations to date with People's China. As the current constituent congress of the so-called Federation for Democracy in China, which ended in Paris a few days ago, most eloquently demonstrated, the French Government has opened its gates wide for the refugees—who do not conceal their resolve to overthrow the present Chinese Government, as the case may be, by violent means.

The representatives of France are making it absolutely clear that they are "punishing" the Beijing leadership for its decisive intervention against the initiators of the days-long unrests in the Chinese capital.... But by what right? Who has empowered Paris to interfere in the internal affairs of a sovereign state with which it continues to maintain diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level? It is not even necessary to recall the fact that the French organs' course of action is strictly contradictory to the UN Charter.

By the way, how would officials in Paris react if the Beijing authorities gave their comprehensive support to some of the terrorist groups who are striving to violently overthrow the French Government? It would certainly chose completely different arguments from those with which it is now trying to justify its anti-China campaign in its own country and its inexcusable interference in the life of sovereign one-billion-strong China, which has rightly condemned Paris's neo-colonial attitude.

Bush's UN Speech Offers 'Imaginary Vision'

LD0110140189 Prague Domestic Service
in Czech 0830 GMT 1 Oct 89

["Review of events in the world this week by editor Antonin Kostka"—headline]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted reviewing the warming of USSR-U.S. relations in the recent past; passage quoting from the Varna document]

Let us take the speech delivered by President Bush at the UN on 25 September. It must be seen that with the exception of several hints it lacked the traditional confrontational attacks. It must, however, be seen too that it was so different from the speech delivered by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze a day later that it does not justify us to speak about excessive agreement of views and stances. Shevardnadze explained the USSR views on all issues of disarmament, international cooperation, ecology, and resources, and put forward a number of new proposals towards a more thorough harmony of all-human and national interests.

Unfortunately President Bush avoided this and offered instead a rosy but unfortunately a very imaginary vision of the world of free nations and free individuals which is in his view within reach today. In connection with this new world of his he spoke about the need to open all markets and of freedom of trade, the problems of ecology followed and only then he mentioned the need to disarm and followed it up with the appeal of joint fight against drugs. His only disarmament proposal on chemical weapons was consequently devalued by the negative attitude of the Ministry of Defense and of his own Administration and was seen by experts as a virtue of necessity because the Congress had ordered the government a long time ago to eradicate the U.S. obsolete and badly stored chemical ammunition.

If the Western media sound too optimistic in these circumstances, then naturally this is not a sign of poor judgement or unilateral over-valuation of facts. [words indistinct] mainly on the speech of President Bush "Washington now caught up with Moscow in Peace Offensive" show clearly what are their aims. Furthermore it is easy to work out that the best way to demobilize the public and avert its attention from the issue of fight for peace is to convince it that everything is fine that it is not only the East but the West too who cares for disarmament.

Fortunately the United Nations General Assembly session itself showed that it would not be as easy as some strategists of the psychological war imagine. Nobody objects to the "new world of freedom" but the overwhelming majority expresses a conviction that this new world of freedom must be liberated above all from the fear of nuclear or ecological disaster and that this freedom ought to be such that it would not make possible for the strong to live at the expense of the weak, that it would not violate international harmony, the harmony of rights, and interests of all nations. It is not conjucturalist strategy [as heard] but the joint will and desire of the nations that is a reliable base on which a realistic prognosis could be worked out. Only this is a source for justified optimism.

Further on Johanes-Baker Talks in New York

AU0210095189 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Sep 89 pp 1, 7

[CTK report: "Prospects For Developing A Dialogue; J. Johanes Has Held Talks With James Baker In New York"]

[Text] New York—Jaromir Johanes, CSSR foreign minister, met with James Baker, U.S. secretary of state, in New York on Wednesday [27 September] evening. The ministers paid special attention to the development of bilateral relations, relations whose standard has for a long time not corresponded to the possibilities of both countries. They considered the prospects for further developing a dialogue and mutually advantageous cooperation.

J. Johanes put forward some specific suggestions for activating relations, particularly, in the economic, scientific-technical, and cultural spheres. He proposed that an agreement should be concluded on commercial and economic cooperation, an agreement within the framework of which the existing discriminatory measures applied by the United States against Czechoslovakia should be removed.

J. Baker welcomed the opportunity to exchange views at a time when changes are taking place in central and eastern Europe. During the discussion, he paid particular attention to the problem of human rights and humanitarian cooperation. He expressed the United States' interest in cooperating in the spheres of environmental protection and the struggle against terrorism.

During the meeting, the Czechoslovak minister outlined the purpose of the policy of restructuring and democratization in the CSSR. He further explained Czechoslovakia's active approach toward fulfilling the final document from the CSCE follow-up meeting in Vienna. He also briefed Baker about the Czechoslovak initiative to create a zone of trust along the line of contact between the Warsaw Pact and NATO states.

Both ministers also discussed some other topical international issues. In spite of the existing differences in opinion and approach, they agreed that it is in the interest of everyone that the development of international relations moves forward toward strengthening trust, security, and stability.

In reply to the question how he evaluates the results of his meeting with the U.S. secretary of state, J. Johanes said: "Elevating Czechoslovak-American dialogue to the foreign minister level, which has taken place after 11 years, eradicates an anachronism in mutual relations. This is a reflection of contemporary world development in which new approaches are paving the way. My meeting with J. Baker was matter-of-fact and useful. Despite our differences of opinion, it was highlighted by our interest in seeking solutions to existing problems. I hope that the meeting will be a stimulus for further steps which could lead to the development of mutually advantageous Czechoslovak-American cooperation in the spirit of the principles from the Helsinki process."

Johanes Meets Other Counterparts at UNGA

Meeting With Shevardnadze Reported

AU2909110889 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 28 Sep 89 p 7

[CTK report: "Jaromir Johanes' Meetings"]

[Text] The USSR and the CSSR foreign ministers, Eduard Shevardnadze and Jaromir Johanes, met in New York on Tuesday [26 September].

Both representatives expressed their satisfaction with the state and development of comprehensive Soviet-Czechoslovak relations, and at the same time they referred to the necessity of creatively seeking out new spheres and forms of cooperation, both on a bilateral basis and also within the framework of CEMA and the Warsaw Pact. It was stated that the closest collaboration possible among the socialist countries is an important element of the pan-European process. Both ministers exchanged views on the current UN General Assembly session. They stressed that the USSR and the CSSR have concurring views on this organization's immense potential, an organization which plays a significant role in building a world without nuclear weapons and violence, and which also plays a significant role in improving security in general.

Jaromir Johanes, CSSR foreign minister, met with his Hungarian counterpart, Gyula Horn, on Tuesday evening in New York. Both representatives considered some topical issues concerning relations between the CSSR and Hungary, as well as the problem of fulfilling contractual documents, and they agreed to continue consultations in the interest of developing bilateral contacts and cooperation. J. Johanes also met with Guillermo Cox Larco, the Peruvian foreign minister, with whom he discussed the development of Czechoslovak-Peruvian cooperation. Later in New York, Minister Johanes received Kang Sok-chua, DPRK first deputy foreign minister, who acquainted him with his country's activity at the United Nations, where the DPRK has observer status.

Meets Belgian, GDR Counterparts

LD3009140789 Prague CTK in English 1230 GMT 30 Sep 89

[Text] New York Sept 30 (CTK correspondent)—In the framework of the 44th U.N. General Assembly session here, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Jaromir Johanes met his Belgian counterpart Mark Eyskens.

The two representatives stated that the present development of Czechoslovak-Belgian cooperation has not been making full use of all the potentialities offered by the two countries' advanced economy and culture.

They expressed satisfaction with mutual friendly dialogue and agreed upon the fact that it must receive new stimuli. They also voiced their countries' readiness to help strengthen confidence and security in the world and develop the all-European process.

Jaromir Johanes met here yesterday also GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer.

Holds Further Meetings

LD0110190689 Prague CTK in English 1706 GMT 1 Oct 89

[Text] New York Oct 1 (CTK Correspondent)—At the end of the first week of the 44th U.N. General Assembly session, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Jaromir Johanes held talks with his counterparts from Syria, Canada, France and Cyprus.

Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' informed Jaromir Johanes of the latest events in the Middle East, especially Lebanon. The two representatives agreed upon the fact that some new elements have appeared in the development of the Arab-Israeli conflict. The situation in this part of the world remains complicated and its political solution requires concerted effort of the international community. The two ministers stressed the importance of this year's visit of Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary Secretary Milos Jakes to Syria and his talks with President Hafiz al-Asad for the further development of bilateral relations.

Jaromir Johanes and his Canadian colleague Charles Joseph Clark exchanged opinions on the further development of relations between Czechoslovakia and Canada. The two representatives paid attention to potential intensification of mutual cooperation, particularly in the sphere of economy. They discussed also human rights issues and the implementation of the conclusions of the Vienna follow-up meeting in the humanitarian sphere. Jaromir Johanes informed Minister Clark of the processes of restructuring and democratisation in Czechoslovakia as well as of Czechoslovak initiatives in the international sphere. The Canadian minister explained his government's plan for convening an international conference on monitoring measures in the framework of the "open sky" project.

The Czechoslovak foreign minister met here also his French counterpart Roland Dumas and Cypriot Foreign Minister Yeoryios Iakovou.

Confers With EC Commissioner

LD2909145589 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 0900 GMT 29 Sep 89

[Text] The United Nations—Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Jaromir Johanes and Frans Andriessen, member of the EC Commission, discussed the prospects for further development of cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the EEC at their meeting in New York during the 44th session of the UN General Assembly. They expressed mutual interest in deepening contacts and developing political dialogue. Jaromir Johanes emphasized that Czechoslovakia's economic reform creates favorable prerequisites for our economy's more active involvement in the international division of labor.

Sees Bulgarian, Spanish Colleagues

LD2509201989 Prague CTK in English 1944 GMT 25 Sep 89

[Text] New York Sept 25 (CTK correspondent)—Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Jaromir Johanes met his Bulgarian colleague Petr Mladenov here on the occasion of the 44th U.N. General Assembly session.

The two ministers discussed the present state of relations between their countries, particularly in the sphere of economic cooperation. They agreed upon the fact that achieved results must be further strengthened by means of developing up-to-date forms and methods of cooperation. They discussed also the overall international situation, mainly the development of the all-European process, stressing the importance of the forthcoming Sofia ecological forum of the conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The Czechoslovak foreign minister has also met his Spanish counterpart Francisco Ordonez. The two ministers discussed the contemporary level of cooperation in the spheres of politics, economy and culture and voiced bilateral readiness to further develop and promote the present favourable development. The Czecoslovak minister appreciated Spain's share in the development of contacts between Czechoslovakia and the European Communities (EC) during the period of its EC Presidency.

Trade Union Delegation Departs For Africa

AU2909092789 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 Sep 89 p 2

[CTK report in the "Briefly From Home" column]

[Text] A Central Trade Union Council delegation, headed by its deputy chairman Ivan Gonko, departed yesterday for Zaire, Congo, and Ghana. The delegation will discuss possibilities for further intensifying and expanding cooperation with the representatives of these countries' trade unions and with the leadership of the Ghana- based Organization For African Trade Union Unity.

Amnesty International Representatives Received

AU2809202889 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Sep 89 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Contacts" column]

[Text] Anna Burley and Nicole Duckworth, representatives of the international secretariat of the London-based Amnesty International organization, who had traveled to the CSSR at the invitation of the Committee of the Czechoslovak Public for Human Rights and Humanitarian Cooperation, were received by staff at the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Prague on Tuesday [26 September]. Both sides exchanges views on human rights issues.

Arms Manufacturer Switches to Civilian Goods

AU2909122189

[Editorial report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 25 September on page 4 carries a 1,500-word interview with Eng Jozef Uhrik, candidate of sciences, general director of the ZTS [Heavy Engineering Works] Martin combine, entitled "Average Earnings Have Not Declined." The interview, the date and place of which are not given, deals with "major structural changes" in the combine "caused by the substantially reduced production for defense purposes, as a result of the development of the international situation."

Uhrik says that, so far, about 3,000 employees have been "directly affected by the reduced volume of special production," but that new production programs have been adopted which secure "full employment." He concedes that, by having had to undergo retraining and transfer to a different job, some employees have "temporarily suffered a certain financial loss," but he adds that average earnings have not declined. In the body of the interview, Uhrik discusses the combine's plans to expand the production of civilian goods. He mentions that it intends to expand the production of goods "which have a tradition" in the combine already (such as hydraulics, engines, building machinery, axles, and electronics), but also to introduce "completely new production lines" such as machinery for the food, rubber, and chemical industries. In this connection he notes that the combine "sets great store by" its cooperation with advanced Western firms, such as the production of diesel engines under license from the Italian Lombardini Company or cooperation with Hanomag of West Germany in the production of building machinery. According to Uhrik, the combine will be able to use for civilian production about 80 percent of the technology which was originally earmarked for "special production."

Speaking about the economic situation of the combine, Uhrik says that the combine suffers from an "acute shortage of funds," for which he blames its excessive past payments to the state. He says that, over the past 13 years, the combine surrendered Kcs37 billion to the state and was allowed to retain only between 8-15 percent of its profits. In this situation, it was unable to "develop the production base as would have been necessary" and to create contingency reserve funds. Moreover, its financial situation is said to have been "palpably affected" by the recent restructuring of wholesale prices.

Court Rejects Suit Against RUDE PRAVO

AU2909164489 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Sep 89 p 2

["nvk"-signed report: "Suit Rejected"]

[Text] Prague—"Conditions Corresponding to Needs" was the title of an interview with Frantisek Kraus, central secretary of the Council of Jewish Communities in the Czech Socialist Republic, published in RUDE PRAVO on 6 March 1989. It discussed satisfying the religious needs of the members of the Jewish communities which the council represents.

Czechoslovak citizen Dr Pavel Bergmann, represented by LLd Josef Danisz, filed a suit against the paper which published the interview, in which he proposes that RUDE PRAVO—within 3 days after the verdict acquires the full force of law—is obliged to publish a press correction of Frantisek Kraus' statement on the religious and cultural life of the Jewish community in the Czech Socialist Republic. The plaintiff further demanded the correction of the information about the number of published titles of religious literature and, stated that he considered as untruthful [the information] that Jewish believers have the opportunity to study Hebrew in some public schools, including the divinity faculty, or in the Jewish religious community.

The Prague 1 borough court discussed and rejected the suit on Wednesday [27 September]. And because the plaintiff has explicitly renounced his right to appeal, the verdict became legally valid the same day.

Slusovice Market Criticized, Banned

AU2909150389 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Sep 89 p 3

[Article by Jiri Ruzicka: "Flea Market"]

[Excerpts] "For several months already, the Agrokombinat Slusovice United Agricultural Cooperative has been organizing a so- called flea market in our district, on which 'businessmen' not only from the whole of Czechoslovakia but also from Poland converge in order to deal in all sorts of merchandise," says a letter addressed to the RUDE PRAVO editorial office. "I would like to know, and other readers would surely also like to know, how this merchandise is transported from the Polish People's Republic across the state border and how the Polish citizens dispose of the proceeds, given the fact that there exist certain customs restrictions and regulations governing the cross-border movement of money and goods."

In other letters, too, specific questions are being raised concerning the organization of the Slusovice flea market and flea markets in other localities of our republic. At the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia District Committee in Gottwaldov, we discussed this topic with the responsible officials of the local bodies of state administration, prosecution, and security as well as with officials of the Agrokombinat Slusovice United Agricultural Cooperative. We also visited the Slusovice flea market in person.

A Journey Full of Hardship

It is impossible to drive by car up to the venue itself. It is apparent that thousands of people in the neighboring districts, but also in remote regions, get up at around midnight. At around 0500, tail backs of cars begin to form as far away as Kromeriz. On the day of our visit (9 September), the convoy of cars came to a halt at Otrokovice at around 0600. [passage omitted] The road from Gottwaldov to Slusovice was unpassable by then. [passage omitted] Cars and buses were parked in all sorts of places. The prospect of having to walk 5 kilometers or more after parking one's car was considered to be very favorable.

Pushing and Shoving for Kcs10

The entrance fee for the flea market is Kcs10; given the crush of people, however, many people pass without paying. The overwhelming majority of sellers are Poles. [passage omitted]

Everything which is lacking, more or less, on our market is on sale here. [passage omitted] Exclusive baby carriages, jeans, denim skirts and jackets, pencil cases with Smurf characters on them, radio receivers combined with record players, audio cassettes, videocassettes, players, cassette recorders, push-button telephones, car parts, underwear, hosiery, fashionable shoe laces, costume jewelry, cosmetics, umbrellas with shoulder straps, hats, bags, shoes. [passage omitted] But this is not all: there are "nude pin-up" calenders, pendants with pornographic scenes on them, horror videos. [passage omitted]

Next to sellers from Poland, at the flea market one can come across Czechoslovak citizens, some of whom let themselves be enticed to operate as middlemen. We also came across a case of a direct exchange of money—korunas for dollars.

Adding Up the Bill

We talked about the Slusovice flea market to people whom the matter concerns professionally. They argued that the intention to organize flea markets at which citizens can exchange useful articles is in no way inconsistent with socialist ethics and laws. It is a different matter, of course, that, in view of the socioeconomic situation in the country of our neighbors, some tourists from the Polish People's Republic arrive at the Slusovice flea market with purely "commercial" motives. Making use of apparent loopholes in customs regulations and in the technical possibilities of control over the import and export of goods and money, they earn illegal income and damage our economy. Shortcomings in supplying the domestic market in the CSSR with a number of technically sophisticated and high quality consumer goods, as well as the great purchasing power of the population, create fertile soil for such "trade."

During the discussion at Gottwaldov, the view was repeatedly voiced that it is necessary to make a distinction between causes and consequences. The causes of the phenomenon must be eliminated outside Gottwaldov district. This is one reply to the readers' questions. [passage omitted]

Another matter is the consequences. [passage omitted] The number of visitors to the flea markets at Slusovice, which assumed the organization of them some time ago lest they take place in the city itself, has been multiplying. The participation of Polish "businessmen" has given them a character which was not envisaged. Participation in them is getting out of control and the number of sellers, too, is therefore becoming uncontrollable. At the flea market on 9 September, 58,000 tickets were sold. But, according to competent estimates, 100,000 people had gathered there. [passage omitted] In the event of a fire, the need to provide medical assistance, or the outbreak of mass psychosis at the flea market, there is no way of ruling out a threat to people's health and lives.

There Is a Limit to Everything

What happened on 9 September is without precedent at Gottwaldov and Slusovice. The whole matter is spoken about in public. The possibility is being considered of not holding the event again. The view prevails, however, that "business" will continue to thrive. People at Slusovice, both in the united agricultural cooperative and at the local national committee, know how to cope with 30,000 and perhaps even 50,000 visitors. Exceeding this limit verges on hazard, however. One of the main concerns in the Gottwaldov area these days is how to unravel the knot of the aforesaid problems. One thing is clear beforehand. Even if they approach the search for truth objectively and show the best possible will, without a solution to the causes as indicated above every decision of the local bodies is bound to be half-hearted.

After the above went to press we learned: The local bodies have decided to discontinue the organization of the flea market.

Another Gas Pipeline Explosion in North Bohemia

*AU2809194889 Prague RUDE PRAVO
in Czech 25 Sep 89 p 2*

["kr"-signed report: "Explosion of a Gas Pipeline at Chomutov"]

[Excerpts] Chomutov (from our correspondent)—A deafening explosion woke up the residents of the Domovina suburb of Chomutov half an hour after midnight on Sunday [24 September]. Near the main road leading to the border crossing at Hora Svateho Sebestiana, gas leaked from a damaged gas pipeline and exploded. The blast created a crater-shaped hole several meters in diameter. There is a 40-centimeter-wide fissure in the high-pressure gas pipeline. Fortunately, the accident caused only material damage and did not claim any casualties. Traffic in the area had to be briefly interrupted and the residents of nearby houses were temporarily evacuated. [passage omitted] The causes of the explosion, which is the second in a short period of time in North Bohemia, are being investigated.

New Bishop of Czechoslovak Hussite Church

*AU2709212289 Prague RUDE PRAVO
in Czech 25 Sep 89 p 2*

[CTK report: "New Bishop Elected"]

[Text] At its electoral assembly, the Prague diocese of the Czechoslovak Hussite Church elected Rene Hradsky, priest in Horni Pocernice and director of the Boarding House of the Hus Theological Faculty, as its new bishop. The new bishop will be inaugurated into his office on Saturday, 30 September, in the St. Nicholas Dome at the Old Town Square.

Adamec Receives Reformed Church Official

*LD2709131889 Prague CTK in English
1524 GMT 26 Sep 89*

[Text] Prague Sept 26 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Premier Ladislav Adamec received here today Milan Opocensky, the new general secretary of the World Reformed Union, associating 175 Reformist (Calvinist) churches, and wished him much success in his responsible work in the Geneva-based organization.

CPSL Plenum To Meet 16 Oct, Appointments

*AU2809205389 Prague RUDE PRAVO
in Czech 27 Sep 89 p 2*

[CTK report: "Session of the Communist Party of Slovakia Central Committee Presidium"]

[Excerpts] Bratislava—At its session on Tuesday [26 September—FBIS], the Presidium of the Communist Party of Slovakia [CPSL] Central Committee decided to convene a session of the CPSL Central Committee for 16 October. In this connection, it considered the draft of the Report of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium on the Policy of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia in the Creation and Protection of the Environment in the Conditions of Slovakia. [passage omitted]

In connection with the reorganization of CPSL Central Committee departments, the CPSL Central Committee Presidium approved Comrade Juraj Kovac as head of the CPSL Central Committee Socioeconomic Department; Comrade Jozef Sevc as head of the CPSL Central Committee Education, Science, and Culture Department; and Comrade Rudolf Jurik as head of the CPSL Central Committee Propaganda Department. [passage omitted]

Husak Receives University Representatives

*LD2809225789 Prague CTK in English
2110 GMT 28 Sep 89*

[Text] Prague Sept 28 (CTK)—Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak received here today representatives of the International Association of Universities (IAU) attending the 47th session of the IAU administrative board in Prague.

IAU President Justin Thorens informed the president of the course of the session which discusses the plan for the IAU activity in 1990 and preparations for the IAU general conference which is to take place in Helsinki next year.

Gustav Husak appreciated the fact that the world academic public realizes with increasing urgency the responsibility of universities for the preparation of next generations for life and work in the next century. He pointed out the importance of the international cooperation of universities in this task concerning all mankind, their role in research and solution of key scientific programs and their influence on the cultural development of individual countries. The president assured all members of the delegation that each effort to achieve a peaceful and progressive world is always met with understanding and active support in Czechoslovakia.

Foreign Ministry Says Refugees 'Expelled'

LD3009185289 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1827 GMT 30 Sep 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—In its wish to end the untenable situation in the FRG embassies in Prague and Warsaw, which was not caused by the GDR Government, the GDR Government, after consultations with the governments of the CSSR and the Peoples Republic of Poland, as well as with the FRG Government, has ordered that the people from the GDR illegally staying in these embassies should be expelled with trains of the German Reichsbahn [GDR railways] over the territory of the GDR to the FRG. This was announced today by the GDR Foreign Ministry Spokesman Wolfgang Meyer to ADN. The process will take place—at the GDR's suggestion—during the night of 30 September to 1 October.

With this humanitarian act, the spokesman went on, the GDR Government also links the hope that the FRG Government will draw conclusions about normal business in their embassies that is in accordance with international practice.

Expulsion 'Humanitarian Act'

LD0110190489 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 1 Oct 89

[Text] [Announcer] As is known, after consultations with the Governments of the CSSR, the Polish People's Republic, and the FRG, the GDR Government yesterday evening arranged for the GDR people illegally staying in the FRG Embassies in Prague and Warsaw to be expelled. The GDR Foreign Ministry spokesman Ambassador Wolfgang Mayer stressed to ADN that the GDR Government linked this humanitarian act with the hope that the FRG Government, for its part, will react by conducting the normal activity in its embassies in accord with international custom. Here is a commentary that has just been published by the GDR agency ADN:

[Second announcer] As the Foreign Ministry spokesman announced, the former GDR citizens illegally staying in FRG Embassies in Prague and Warsaw have been expelled to the FRG via the GDR in German Reichsbahn trains. The GDR felt obliged to do this in view of the intolerable situation that had arisen in the FRG missions, under which a possible outbreak of epidemics could also have threatened the people of the countries concerned.

The fact that this situation was not our fault but had been caused by the FRG through violation of normal rules under international law for embassies did not make any difference. In Europe they [the embassies] may not grant asylum. Moreover, for weeks the Bonn government, as proved in a GDR documentary report, has been practicing a presumptuous so-called "duty to care," which is contrary to international law, for all Germans who today live within the borders of the German Reich of 1937. This particularly affects the Polish People's Republic, the Soviet Union, and the CSSR. The FRG ignores the results of World War II and the realities that came about in postwar developments and is violating the basic treaty signed by the two German states and the principles contained in the joint communique signed by Erich Honecker and Helmut Kohl on the further development of GDR-FRG relations.

In an unbridled fashion, FRG politicians and the media are whipping up a "home to the Reich" psychosis, prepared with military precision, to mislead people and drive them to an uncertain fate. The picture of life in the West that is being held up to them is intended to cause them to forget what they have received from socialist society and what they are now giving up. They are harming themselves and are betraying their homeland. Now, some GDR citizens will quite rightly ask us why we allowed these people to leave for the FRG via the GDR, although they had grossly violated GDR laws. The GDR government was guided by the fact that these people, if they had returned to the GDR, even if that had been possible, would no longer have found a place in normal society. They had cut themselves off from their jobs and from the people with whom they had hitherto lived and worked. Parents have also acted without any sense of responsibility for their children, who were growing up well-cared for in the socialist German state and for whom all children's establishments, all educational and development opportunities were open. These people would also have had difficulty in obtaining new apartments, because these are, of course, earmarked for other citizens. They could not have expected preferential treatment in the GDR. In addition, according to what has so far been ascertained, there are also anti-social types among these people who have no relationship with work or with normal living conditions. With their behavior they have all trampled on moral values; they themselves have excluded themselves from our society, and therefore no tears should be shed for them.

What awaits them "over there" is illustrated by some reports from the FRG. Some have already lost their jobs because they wanted to do some shopping during working hours; in an automobile factory a woman was laughed at because she applied for kindergarten places for her children. The workers shouted to her: "You are confusing the FRG with the GDR!" If she had remained here she would not now have to worry about kindergarten places. But how many fates remain obscure when the TV spotlights have been switched off? The hypocritical statements by Bonn politicians and their brazen attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of the GDR and the greater Germany nationalistic fuss which they make are all directed toward confrontation and harm reasonable cooperation between the two German states, which is counter to the interests of people and, indeed, the interests of Europe.

'New Forum' Criticizes Solution

LD0110202589 Hamburg DPA in German
1920 GMT 1 Oct 89

[Text] Berlin (DPA)—The "New Forum," the GDR opposition group independent of state and church, has criticized the solution for the GDR refugees. A statement, which became known in West Berlin on Sunday evening, says that "the solution found on Saturday for the peoples in the Prague and Warsaw embassies is not a solution of common sense. It is a solution which came about through the force of facts."

Thousands had not been prepared to return to the GDR, to a country "in which self-deception continues to rule." Admittedly, the demand by the GDR Government had been formally adhered to, that those wanting to leave would have to return first to the GDR, "but it was merely a journey through an unchanged country. Simultaneously many had been reflecting whether or not to join the train."

A truly sensible solution could come about only through reforms which also ensured free movement for everybody. "We must break free from resignation." One contribution by the GDR Government would be to legalize immediately the "New Forum," at present not legally admitted, thus creating an opportunity to discuss publicly all the GDR's problems, to find a solutions and to gain new trust.

Youth Paper Says GDR 'Giving In'

LD0210094789 Hamburg DPA in German
0724 GMT 2 Oct 89

[Text] Berlin (DPA)—The Free German Youth [FDJ] newspaper, JUNGE WELT, is the only East Berlin paper today to offer its own contribution on the exodus of the GDR citizens from the Federal German Embassies in Prague and Warsaw. Commentator Hans-Dieter Schuett states under the heading "Cold-blooded Incitement": "Now the GDR has given in. I am not shying away from using this word. Because it is a question of people, and political reason asks for responsible action. Some will ask, Why not until now?" Others will perhaps comment on the deportation of former GDR citizens, which took place via the territory of the GDR on the night leading to 1 October in trains from the German state railways, by asking: Why this giving in? At this moment it is again urgent "to focus the emphasis of the debate on what may have moved the individuals to put themselves in an undignified situation in the FRG Embassies in Prague and Warsaw, to betray the GDR and to risk the health of their own children. But first of all it is a question" of thinking of which political objectives the fate of individuals should be linked with. "Whipped-up emotions" should not hide the fact that the Federal Republic tried almost to provoke: a harsher action from the GDR and "once again unscrupulously used the problem of citizenship as a political lever."

To think about drawing conclusions from the depressing events of the past week "is a matter for many in our country." The events are admittedly once more an indication that "Bonn and its media" are as such the beneficiaries of this situation. "They are cold-bloodedly acting as the organizers of a policy that aims to exacerbate the situation."

The other East Berlin newspapers report only the 30 September and 1 October statement from the GDR Foreign Ministry. Both are placed in the commentary column. Last night the Foreign Ministry described the authorization to leave the country as a humanitarian act by the GDR Government. This has been guided by the fact "that if everyone had returned to the GDR, even if this had been possible, they would have no longer found a place in normal social life." All of them "by their behavior have trampled on the moral values and have excluded themselves from our society."

Lawyer Denies Applicants Arrested

LD0210101289 Hamburg DPA in German
0938 GMT 2 Oct 89

[Text] East Berlin (DPA)—East Berlin lawyer Wolfgang Vogel has denied reports that GDR citizens, who have received the promise of an exit permit later after a temporary return to their country, have been arrested. Such statements by GDR citizens in the Western media "are incorrect" the lawyer stressed in a statement issued today in East Berlin. "No one has yet been able to prove a single case of a promise given by me not being kept, and in particular no arrest", Vogel emphasized. In past days, as a representative of the GDR government, he has conducted negotiations on the refuge-seeking GDR citizens in the Bonn embassies in Warsaw and Prague. Previous to this he was involved in resolving the fate of the refugees in the Permanent Mission in East Berlin.

However, the lawyer stressed that he could not exclude "a bureaucratic slip-up" by the authorities. "That will be corrected without delay. Two events supposedly reported in Erkner near Berlin and in Prague proved to be inventions after examination by Franze Bertele, the head of the permanent mission." This is also known to the authorities in Bonn.

According to Vogel, the exit guarantee from the government in East Berlin for refugees who return to the GDR is also valid for those who are at present in the embassies in Prague and Warsaw. Vogel told "BILD" newspaper that should even more people seek refuge in the embassies during the coming weeks and months then if they return voluntarily they will also remain unpunished and will be allowed to leave the country within 6 months. According to BILD, Vogel said that the 6-month time period "should even be undercut if possible."

Shevardnadze's Help Seen

AU0210105089 Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 2 Oct 89 p 2

[Claus Gennrich report: "Shevardnadze Has Made the GDR Government Give In; Telephone Conversations With East Berlin After Genscher's Proposals"]

[Excerpts] Bonn, 1 October—When Foreign Minister Genscher leaned back with satisfaction in the corner of his sleeping compartment on the Air Force Boeing "Hans Grade" on the flight back from New York during the night of Friday-Saturday [29-30 September] and said that he had been in contact with GDR Foreign Minister Fischer "till the end" and was now returning to Bonn "with a good feeling," he did not want to have anything reported about this "in the interest of the cause." However, the relief could be felt. Genscher had already briefed the FRG chancellor by telephone. One hour before his departure a member of Fischer's UN delegation visited the FRG foreign minister and briefed him about East Berlin's decision: "A solution" for the refugees in the FRG embassies in Prague and Warsaw would be implemented within 24 hours.

The GDR's concessions did not come about on their own. The key person does not speak German but Russian. Genscher's first talk with Fischer only resulted in the GDR's foreign minister's agreement to continue the contacts. CSSR Foreign Minister Johanes remained unsympathetic. Shevardnadze from Soviet Georgia was shocked about Genscher's description of the situation in the embassies. Gorbachev's man indicated that he would be accessible for talks. [passage omitted]

After the number of GDR refugees in the embassy in Prague had risen considerably, Genscher asked Shevardnadze for a second talk, looking for support in his efforts with Fischer and Johanes. The meeting took place only half an hour later. Shevardnadze promised immediately that he would call Prague and East Berlin and advocate that a "solution" be found. This was to apply, first and foremost, to the, according to Genscher's description, unbearable conditions in which people are being accommodated in the Prague embassy. However, Shevardnadze, who professed "shock" at Genscher's explanations, suggested that in his view, a "quick solution" would be more than just temporary accommodation in Prague. Poland's Foreign Minister Skubiszewski, whom Genscher met on Friday [29 September], obviously was only too pleased to promise a "quick solution" for the refugees in Warsaw, when he realized that an agreement might be reached that would not cause the new Polish government, which has to be careful, any problems with its neighbors.

Shevardnadze must have been on the telephone with East Berlin, Prague, and Warsaw between Genscher's meetings on Thursday evening and the announcement of the GDR representative before Genscher's departure 1 day later. Both Fischer and Johanes were not able to make any decision, and the same probably goes for Skubiszewski. Fischer is considered politically unimportant, Johanes is someone who brakes developments and has an unpleasant past concerning the time of the Prague Spring, and Skubiszewski has to take into consideration the Communist coalition partners. Therefore, in Genscher's view, Shevardnadze talked directly—with Gorbachev's consent—with the leading persons in the three capitals of the states that are allied with Moscow. It was clear from the start that Moscow can no longer give orders; Shevardnadze had only promised to help so far as it was possible for him to do so.

However, the Soviet Union does still have influence—it is particularly effective toward the GDR on the eve of the anniversary on 7 October. However, since it is no longer possible for the Soviet Union to give orders, East Berlin must have made its own decision. Genscher considers it certain that State Council Chairman Honecker did not only bring about this decision but actually made it himself. The partial failure of the efforts of GDR lawyer Vogel threatened to blemish Honecker's reputation, because Vogel's mandate came from Honecker. It is considered possible that other people within the East Berlin leadership—perhaps Egon Krenz, the organizer of the fraudulent local elections—were responsible for indirectly spreading distrust of Vogel's promises among the refugees. Genscher sees East Berlin's turnaround, which was encouraged by Shevardnadze, as Honecker's claim to power without long and complicated discussions in the Politburo. [passage omitted]

Protests Feared During Gorbachev Visit

AU0210093089 Hamburg WELT AM SONNTAG in German 1 Oct 89 p 2

["H.V./na" report: "Will Honecker Undergo Surgery Again?"]

[Excerpt] Bonn—According to information gained by Western intelligence services Soviet state and party chief Mikhail Gorbachev does not want to accept any special protocol restrictions during his visit to the GDR on 7 October.

Referring to Soviet sources, it was reported at the weekend [30 September - 1 October] that Moscow is insisting on Gorbachev being able to act in the GDR at least as openly and having as much contact with the population as during his visit to the FRG in June. Gorbachev will visit East Berlin on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the GDR.

On Saturday [30 September] it was learned from East Berlin that all leading forces of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany are currently concentrating on preventing large-scale demonstrations during Gorbachev's visit. According to news agency reports, it is expected that protest groups—perhaps also the "New Forum"—might appeal to Gorbachev with banners and fliers.

According to the same sources, intelligence services have new information about the state of health of GDR state and party chief Erich Honecker. According to this information, Honecker is to undergo more surgery in Switzerland as soon as the anniversary celebrations are over. [passage omitted]

Honecker May Undergo More Surgery

LD0110093289 Hamburg DPA in German 0830 GMT 1 Oct 89

[Text] Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR's Council of State, may have another operation after the celebrations on 7 October of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the GDR. WELT AM SONNTAG quoted Secret Service sources and reported that the operation on the 77-year-old, who began his official duties again just last week after a gall-bladder operation, may be performed in Switzerland.

The paper goes on to report that Mikhail Gorbachev, Soviet head of state and party, does not want to accept any protocol restrictions during his visit to the GDR on 7 October. He wants to be able to appear just as openly and make contact with the populace as on his visit to the Federal Republic in June. It was further said that the GDR authorities are making efforts to prevent large-scale demonstrations during Gorbachev's visit. It is feared that protest groups might appeal to Gorbachev.

Honecker, Stoph Greet Ryzhkov on Birthday

AU2909205689 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Sep 89 p 2

[ADN report: "Congratulations to Nikolay Ryzhkov"]

[Text] The Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] has conveyed cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings to Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on his 60th birthday. The greetings address, which was signed by SED General Secretary Erich Honecker, pays tribute to Ryzhkov's great contribution, in the framework of his recognized and meritorious work in the collective of the USSR party and state leadership, to implementing the CPSU's strategic course, reshaping, and social renewal for the well-being of the Soviet people and in the interest of strengthening socialism. The message further states: "At the same time you have made a significant contribution to further strengthening and consolidating traditional friendship and fraternal cooperation between our parties and states. On the occasion of your birthday I would like to express my sincere gratitude and appreciation."

Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, has conveyed a cordial greetings telegram to Nikolay Ryzhkov on the occasion of his 60th birthday.

Mueckenberger Emphasizes Close Ties to USSR

AU2909151189 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Sep 89 p 2

[ADN report: Basic Units of GDR-Soviet Friendship Society Received Awards"]

[Text] Karl-Marx-Stadt—At a festive event in Karl-Marx-Stadt on Wednesday [27 September], the kreis office of the People's Police and the GDR-Soviet Friendship Society's basic unit "8 May" Large-Scale Lathe Construction VEB were awarded honorary banners of the Central Executive Committee of the GDR-Soviet Friendship Society on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the GDR. At the award ceremony the president of the society, Erich Mueckenberger, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED], emphasized toward both collectives the fundamental importance of the firm militant alliance between the SED and the CPSU, and the close relations between the GDR and the USSR for the 40 years of successful development of the German worker-peasant state.

On the occasion of the 40th GDR anniversary a total of 100 basic units of this organization as well as houses of the GDR-Soviet Friendship Society were awarded honorary banners following a decision of the presidium of the Central Executive Committee.

Galvin's Remarks 'Absurd,' Cheney's 'Old Lie'

LD3009134589 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0301 GMT 30 Sep 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The GDR newspaper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND today deals with the latest remarks by U.S. Defense Secretary Cheney and the supreme commander of NATO troops in Europe, U.S. General Galvin.

"At a press conference in Istanbul, Galvin developed the absurd theory that East-West tension has dropped off but at the same time the element of instability and unpredictability between the military blocks has increased, so that NATO must keep its armaments at a high level." In the Pentagon annual report Cheney flogged to death the old lie of the anti-Soviet threat in order to give foundation to the special significance of keeping firm hold of NATO at a strong level of military deterrence because of an alleged continuing major threat to the security of the Western alliance.

According to the newspaper, Galvin spoke quite openly of the aim of the suspicious argument: He would recommend the governments of the NATO states, when agreeing on the reduction of conventional weapons, only destroy the oldest weapons. The best weapons systems should be distributed among the 16 states of the alliance in such a way that a country with the most modern arms should pass them on to one which is less well-armed. In the same breath the general again called resolutely for the replacement of the Lance missiles stationed in Europe by modern nuclear missiles.

"It is therefore clear what concerns these military donkeys. The first nuclear disarmament treaty, according to which the Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles above 500km range are to be liquidated, is in reality to be evaded. And the agreement on the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments, which is being negotiated at present in Vienna, is to be made into worthless scraps of paper before it has even materialized at all," "NEUES DEUTSCHLAND" writes.

The great chance of considerably increasing security for all with further significant disarmament steps should not be the victim of NATO's deterrence strategies.

Fischer Asks for Arms Cuts in UN Speech

LD2909160389 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1321 GMT 29 Sep 89

[Text] United Nations/New York (ADN)—GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer made a statement on the basic principles of his country's policy to the 44th session of the UN General Assembly today. He began by noting that the lesson of World War II, which started with Hitler Germany's criminal attack on Poland 50 years ago, must be that war and fascism must never be permitted again and that violence must be banned forever from the life of mankind and be vanquished by joint action for peace.

The GDR is in favor of the United Nations' weight and influence being used even more effectively than hitherto to eliminate the threat to mankind posed by weapons of mass destruction. The nuclear-space age, with its dangers for mankind, neccessitate a new way of thinking about security policy. Much still remains to be done to clear the way for the realization that lasting security can only be created with one another and not against one another, the minister stressed. Above all, one must ditch doctrines that preserve or nurture enemy images, encourage the arms race and even keep the option of the first use of nucelar weapons. "The GDR urges a joint examination of military concepts and their strictly defensive orientation," Oskar Fischer said. The United Nations must also take this up.

Stable security for all only emanates from a policy which takes into account the interconnection of military, political, economic and humanitarian factors and is directed toward futher rolling back military power in favor of political collaboration. "In Europe the chief goal must remain that the reducing the packed weapons arsenals to such an extent that the danger of war is banished forever. Then East and West can grow together on a new basis to the benefit of all peoples."

At the Vienna negotiations first agreements on the reciprocal reduction of troops and arms could soon be reached if all those involved negotiate constructively and with a readiness to compromise.

The foreign minister recalled that the GDR, like its allies, has contributed to favorable conditions from brisk negotiations with exemplary prior concessions. By 1990 the people's army will be reduced by 10,000 men and its stocks of weapons by 600 tanks and 50 aircraft. The first results of converting arms [for nonmilitary use] are now available, and the GDR will gladly bring them into the international exchange.

Oskar Fischer emphatically pointed to the Warsaw Pact proposal for commencing negotiations on tactical nuclear weapons. The goal remains a Europe, indeed a world, without nuclear weapons. The GDR also supports the creation of zones that are free of nuclear and chemical weapons and in which particular trust-building measures are effective.

"It is not the diversity of the social systems that makes the building of the European house problematical. The arms race, the maintained military threat and recently reinforced attempts to eliminate socialism as a social order are what hinder this."

The Helsinki Final Act and the principle of international law enshrined in the UN charter and the political and territorial realities that arose after World War II must continue to be recognized, the foreign minister stressed.

"Assertions that the German Reich in the 1937 borders continues to exist are as dangerous as they are unfounded, for the German Reich collapsed in 1945 as a the result of its policy of aggression. Since then the existence of two sovereign German states is part of the European reality." The relationship between them remains of great importance for stability in Europe and for detente in the world.

The GDR stands by the declaration agreed in 1985 by Erich Honecker and Helmut Kohl and reaffirmed in 1987, according to which the inviolability of the borders is a fundamental condition for peace, the GDR foreign minister confirmed in his statement of basic principle. "Casting doubt on borders or being presumptuous enough to claim a so-called duty to care for the citizens of other states under the guise of humanitarian action, while violating the sovereign rights of these states, necessarily provokes conflicts, undermines cooperation in the heart of Europe and even endangers peace," he said.

Oskar Fischer explained in detail the GDR's ideas on the progress of the disarmament process and gave his assurance that the GDR will continue to participate actively in this process. He suggested among other things that the UN focus on the necessity of using modern science and technology for disarmament.

The minister went on to explain that the GDR is watching Namibia's journey to independence with great empathy. The GDR has helped to take Namibian refugees back to their homeland and, at the request of the United Nations, is making observer policemen and election observers available.

Negotiated solutions must be found and implemented for the other regional conflicts. Finally, the minister praised the role of the United Nations in harmoniously combining national and international security interests. There is no more competent a forum for maintaining world peace.

Fischer Meets Counterparts at General Assembly

AU2909151889 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Sep 1989

[ADN report: "GDR Foreign Minister Meets Counterparts"]

[Text] New York—In meetings with the foreign ministers of Portugal, France, Tunisia, and other states, GDR Foreign Affairs Minister Oskar Fischer continued his talks on the sidelines of the 44th UN General Assembly in New York. His talks focused on bilateral questions and problems of development in Europe and the world.

Portuguese Foreign Minister Joao de Deurs Rogado Pinheiro emphasized the continuous development of relations between his country and the GDR, and reiterated the desire to make even better use of the possibilities for strengthening economic cooperation. The minister stressed that Portugal attaches great importance to the continuation of the CSCE process in all spheres, and praised the GDR's constructive share in this process.

French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas expressed his satisfaction about his new meeting with the GDR foreign minister and emphasized that every meeting had provided an opportunity to state that relations between the two countries had been further extended. Apart from the bilateral advantage in its cooperation with the GDR, France regards this cooperation as an important stabilizing element in East-West relations. The minister stressed the significance of stable political, economic, and cultural cooperation between France and the GDR for a Europe that is growing closer together and in which conflicts are easing within the framework established by the CSCE process. The two officials discussed the future highlights in their countries' relations.

In his talk with Oskar Fischer, Tunisian Foreign Minister Abdelhamid Escheikh referred to the good reputation the GDR is enjoying in his country thanks to its steady solidarity with the just cause of the Arab and African peoples.

In Oskar Fischer's cordial meeting with Faruq Qaddumi, foreign minister of the state of Palestine, the two officials discussed questions concerning the struggle to guarantee the national rights of the Palestinian people, and the state of affairs in the efforts to find a solution in the Middle East conflict. The Palestinian official briefed Fischer on the development of the Intifadah in the Israeli-occupied areas.

Cypriot Foreign Minister Yeoryios Iakovou informed Foreign Minister Fischer about current aspects of his country's efforts to reach a peaceful settlement of the Cyprus problem. He underlined Cyprus' interest in extending relations with the GDR, and stressed that these contribute to strengthening his country's independence.

Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Sayed Ghazali emphasized the desire to continue dialogue between the two states, and added that this dialogue has a favorable effect on the international climate. Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann thanked Fischer for the GDR's efficient solidarity with the Nicaraguan people's striving for life in peace and social security. He expressed his satisfaction at the fact that the GDR had declared its readiness to provide the United Nations with observers for the elections in his country. In the already traditional talk with Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati, the two ministers stated that bilateral cooperation is developing well.

Meets CSSR, Polish Delegates

LD3009090789 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2243 GMT 29 Sep 89

[Text] United Nations New York (ADN)—On Friday the foreign ministers of the GDR and the CSSR, Oskar Fischer and Jaromir Johanes, met for friendly talks in New York. Both ministers underlined the firm solidarity of their countries in building socialism and noted with satisfaction that their joint efforts for the comprehensive expansion of their cooperation is contributing to raising the dynamism of social development in both countries.

Oskar Fischer and Jaromir Johanes discussed topical aspects of the processes going on in the center of Europe. They expressed the expectation that all concerned will respect the sovereignty of states and the inviolability of existing frontiers and would be aware of their responsibility for maintaining stability and for the continuation of detente on the sensitive dividing line between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. They reasserted the readiness of the GDR and the CSSR to continue to cooperate in fashioning the CSCE process.

On the same day Oskar Fischer met with Polish Foreign Minister Professor Krzysztof Skubiszewski, at the GDR's Permanent Mission to the UN in New York for an exchange of opinions marked by a spirit of mutual understanding. The ministers stated that their meeting reasserted the will of their governments to cultivate good-neighborliness and to continue cooperation for the good of their peoples and to the advantage of peaceful togetherness in Europe.

Oskar Fischer and Krzysztof Skubiszewski discussed issues relating to current international events. During this they stressed their governments' interest in continuing efforts for detente and disarmament. They underlined that respect for the sovereignty of states, noninterference in internal affairs, and the inviolability of frontiers must remain the basic elements of any responsible European policy. The ministers assessed the CSCE process as indispensible for the harmonious bringing together of all parts of Europe in a common European home.

Court To Cooperate With Mongolian Counterpart

AU2709212689 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Sep 89 p 5

[ADN report: "Supreme Courts of GDR and Mongolian People's Republic Agree on Further Cooperation"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar—At the weekend [23-24 September], the presidents of the Supreme Courts of the GDR and the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR], Guenter Sarge and Lubsandorjiyn Renchin respectively, signed an agreement on strengthening and further developing cooperation. During his visit to the MPR, the guest from the GDR was received by Tserendashiyn Namsrai, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

Youth Delegation Visits Mongolia 25 Sep

AU2709215089 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Sep 89 p 5

[ADN report: "Ulaanbaatar: FDJ Delegation for Talks in MPRP Central Committee"]

[Text] On Monday [25 September], the leadership of the Free German Youth [FDJ] delegation, which is currently visiting the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] on the occasion of the Third GDR-MPR Youth Friendship Meeting, was received for talks by Tserendashiyn Namsrai, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP]. At the festival of friendship, Peter Wegner, secretary of the FDJ Central Council expressed his thanks for the party's support.

At the final event in the district city of Dzuunmod, Tsegmidiyn Dabaadorj, secretary of the Central Committee of the host youth association, paid tribute to the meetings between the delegations and their talks with the working people.

The head of the FDJ delegation stressed the most cordial hospitality they experienced in Ulaanbaatar, Bornuur, and Dzuunmod. He said that the high expectations they had placed in the meeting have been fulfilled and the ties of fraternal friendship between the two peoples have been strengthened.

Afghan Delegation Visits National Front

AU2709225889 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Sep 89 p 2

[ADN report: "Afghan Delegation in the National Council"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Werner Kirchhoff, vice president of the National Council of the National Front, and a delegation headed by Feda Mohammed Dehneshin, vice president of the Central Council of the National Front of Afghanistan, met for an exchange of opinions in Berlin on Monday [25 September]. Werner Kirchhoff explained to the guests the various activities of the social forces united in the National Front to prepare the 40th anniversary of the founding of the GDR with a view to the 12th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. Members of all classes and strata can point out excellent results in the citizens initiative "Beautify Our Towns and Villages—Join In!" He assured the guests that the GDR National Front committees will always stand in solidarity beside the patriotic forces of the Republic of Afghanistan. Feda Mohammed Deneshin reported on the situation in his country and stressed the efforts of the National Front of the Republic of Afghanistan to implement a constructive policy to end the undeclared war against the Afghan people. On behalf of the citizens of his country, he expressed thanks for the GDR people's solidarity.

Construction Industry Minister Visits Iraq

AU2709213889 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Sep 89 p 5

[ADN report: "GDR and Iraq Extend Cooperation"]

[Text] Baghdad—The 11th conference of the GDR-Iraq permanent committee for economic and scientific-technological cooperation was started in Baghdad on Monday [25 September]. The GDR delegation is headed by Construction Industry Minister Wolfgang Junker. Industries Minister Husayn Kamil Hassan heads the Iraqi delegation. Both sides paid tribute to the many years of good cooperation between the two countries. They concurrently expressed their willingness to further promote the development of trade and economic relations for mutual benefit.

SED Greets Guatemalan Labor Party Anniversary

AU2909150289 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Sep 89 p 2

[ADN report: "SED Greetings to Guatemalan Labor Party"]

[Text] Berlin—The Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] has conveyed the following greetings telegram to the Central Committee of the Guatemalan Labor Party, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker:

"On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of its foundation, the SED Central Committee conveys cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings to the Guatemalan Labor Party

"The Guatemalan Communists' sacrificial struggle during several decades for peace, regional detente, and national sovereignty, as well as for enforcing the working people's political and social rights, has been highly appreciated.

"The SED reiterates its firm solidarity and wishes you, dear Comrades, new successes in strengthening your party and consolidating all democratic, revolutionary forces of your people that are united in the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity Front."

Honecker Receives UK Publisher Maxwell

LD0210112789 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 2 Oct 89

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, received in Berlin today British publisher Robert Maxwell for a talk. Maxwell presented Honecker with the first volume of an English-language comprehensive reference book on the GDR. The book, "Information GDR," was produced under the auspices of the GDR Academy of Sciences.

Exchange Rate for Zlotys Changes

AU2909144589 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Sep 89 p 2

[ADN report: "Announcement by the GDR State Bank"]

[Text] Berlin—The press office of the GDR State Bank announces that a new noncommercial exchange rate has been agreed with the People's Republic of Poland. As of 2 October 1989, the current rate of M71 for 10,000 zlotys will be changed to M42.67 for 10,000 zlotys.

Alternative Military Service Rejected

LD2909135289 Hamburg DPA in German 1056 GMT 29 Sep 89

[Text] Berlin (DPA)—The GDR has indirectly rejected the Church's demand for a form of alternative military services to be introduced. In the periodical MILITAERWESEN [MILITARY AFFAIRS] published by the GDR Defense Ministry, the indispensibility of military service is underlined. Military service is the prime duty of the individual, which has to be fulfilled. Every GDR citizen is dutybound "to make the contribution necessary for the comprehensive military protection of society and to participate in the defense of the country as a social task," the West Information Office in Berlin today quoted the periodical as saying.

It is not important whether a citizen "carries out his service for national defense voluntarily or because of a state decision which does not have his express agreement." Defense cannot be the concern of a particular group of people, but must be the concern of the entire nation. In carrying out the function of protection, it is the indispensible task of the socialist state to lead the citizens to the tasks of the military defense of the country. This necessarily entails, it is stated, universal military service.

'Democratic Departure' Group Forms

LD0210124189 Hamburg DPA in German 1159 GMT 2 Oct 89

[Text] East Berlin (DPA)—Representatives of political groupings independent of the state formed the "Democratic Departure" [Democratischer Aufbruch] group in East Berlin today. Some 60 artists, clergymen, academics, and writers met for the constituent session in the Alt-Pankow church hall. Security forces had surrounded the entrance and, acording to Pastor Eppelmann, refused many interested parties, including Berlin-Brandenburg Bishop Forck, access to the church hall. The "Democratic Departure" advocates a reorientation in the GDR, free formulation of objectives, and the separation of state and party. The GDR opposition group "New Forum," according to founder member Schult in the Hamburg STERN magazine, intends to apply for a licence to publish its own paper.

AIDS Situation Remains 'Favorable'

LD2909125189 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0823 GMT 29 Sep 89

[Summary] Berlin (ADN)—In the GDR very intensive work is being carried out, within the framework of a special research project on AIDS, on the development of drugs to strengthen the defenses of the immune system. GDR professor Dr Rudiger von Baehr, director of the Institute for Medical Immunology of the Berlin Charite [part of Humboldt University] and famous in the field of AIDS research, said on Friday in the youth newspaper JUNGE WELT on the subject of the present spread of AIDS in the GDR that the situation remained favorable. "Up to now an HIV infection has been recorded in 78 GDR citizens. Of these, 14 people have since become ill. Of these, six have died of AIDS."

Horn Comments on UN General Assembly Meetings

LD2709134789 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Report on interview with Hungarian Foreign Minister Gyula Horn by correspondent Gyorgy Bolgar; date and place not given; all Horn's remarks recorded]

[Excerpts] Gyula Horn, the Hungarian foreign minister, who is visiting New York for the UN General Assembly held talks there. Gyorgy Bolgar reports:

[Bolgar] The G24, i.e., the 24 advanced capitalist countries have raised the prospect of a development subsidy worth more than $200 million. We would like to conclude a free trade agreement with the European Free Trade Association [EFTA]. A meeting of foreign ministers from Italy, Austria, Yugoslavia, and Hungary will soon be held in the spirit of Alps-Adria cooperation. The U.S. Government is ready to increase support for Hungary. This is what Gyula Horn told Budapest Radio, about a diplomatic reception in the Metropolitan Museum.

[Horn] The President [Bush] emphasized the great sympathy for the developments and changes in Hungary. He also emphasized on his own behalf that they feel that there is a need to increase and step up support; they are examining ways to do this.

[Bolgar] Secretary of State Baker on the one hand encouraged further reforms while on the other hand cautioning against destabilization. They discussed point by point the U.S. favors soon to be introduced starting with the Most Favored Nation status to preferential duties and investment guarantees and they also discussed our differences of views with the IMF.

[Horn] I expressed my personal view that I believe that the IMF does not take sufficient account of the East European, including Hungarian, peculiarities. I understand fully that the IMF places emphasis primarily on economic considerations but that it should do this exclusively and that it should demand such hard austerity measures in return for cooperation that it has formulated for us too—we believe that this stance must be abandoned, this approach should be changed.

[Bolgar] On the subject of the Common Market I enquired what Gyula Horn asked Roland Dumas, French foreign minister and EC leader.

[Horn] I asked whether the Community could bring forward the demolition of the quantitative controls. Second, we should start to work on concluding a free trade agreement. A mission in Budapest opened by Brussels would be very useful to make relations with the Community permanent. [passage omitted]

[Bolgar] The head of EC foreign affairs told Gyula Horn last night that the 24 advanced countries intend to create an approximately $220 million fund to support investments in Hungary. Gyula Horn also raised with the foreign ministers of Norway and Finland our wish to conclude a free trade agreement with EFTA.

Views 'Western Assistance'

LD3009210189 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 30 Sep 89

[Foreign Minister Gyula Horn interview with Correspondent Martin-Kovacs; date, place of interview not given—recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] The Hungarian foreign minister has arrived home from New York. Gyula Horn had attended the session of the UN General Assembly, and he also spoke to Miklos Martin-Kovacs about what kind of talks he had held on possible Western assistance.

[Begin recording] [Horn] I held more than 30 discussions this week; I met nearly every Common Market foreign minister, and the U.S. and the Canadian counterparts—thus, nearly every participant from the developed capitalist countries who was present. Without exception, the following was said everywhere: they have the maximum trust in the success of the processes which are taking place in Hungary. A set of countries will create a government fund—even if the sum of this government fund does not appear overly large, they are aware that they cannot wait for months with this support. Concrete agreements will be concluded in the following days and weeks.

[Martin-Kovacs] What kinds of agreements?

[Horn] First and foremost on the creation of financial funds, on the other hand on concluding new agreements with organizations of integration. I am thinking first and foremost of the Common Market, and in part of the [word indistinct]. On the evening of 28 September I met leading U.S. businessmen, the presidents of large banking houses. Without exception they were all Hungarians who had made careers in the United States. They all emphasized that there was full trust in Hungary and the Hungarian Government. They asked that we formulate as concretely as possible the cooperation requirements. They are also considering the idea of launching an action, amongst the Hungarians living abroad and elsewhere, for the creation of a joint development fund for Hungarian investments.

Finally, I would also like to emphasize that it is not a matter of billions flowing into the country within a few weeks or months. [end recording]

Discusses Internal Matters

LD3009231289 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 30 Sep 89

[Text] [Announcer] Our foreign minister arrived home [from New York] today. Our correspondent was waiting for him at the airport.

[Begin recording] [Correspondent] You were at the UN headquarters when important laws, namely concerning human rights, were enacted in the Hungarian Parliament. Did the news reach the UN headquarters, and did this improve the negotiating positions?

[Horn] The processes taking place in Hungary are valued extremely highly, and these expressions were not intended as courtesies or flattery, but they praised them with very sincere appreciation, indeed very many people added that what we Hungarians are doing in Hungary, what is happening in this small country, points beyond these borders, and has very great significance, and not only for Eastern Europe, but, for example, for Western Europe, too.

[Correspondent] What role is played by the fact that Denmark and Norway have set aside a government fund in order materially to help the Hungarian investments?

[Horn] I add something to this: Finland already earlier decided on making available a 100-million investment-fund. I experienced, sensed full trust in the efforts of the Hungarian Government. It also could be perceived that they were aware of the other factors, too.

[Correspondent] Was there talk of how much of an interval there would be? Whether they would wait for the elections, or whether they would accept the current Hungarian Government? What conditions do they link these to?

[Horn] No, by no means will they wait until the elections. They are aware that in order for there to be a strengthening of the political processes, the current political processes, immediate, quick economic measures, cooperation are necessary. [end recording]

Addresses Journalists

LD3009225889 Budapest MTI in English
2031 GMT 30 Sep 89

[Text] Budapest, September 30 (MTI)—Hungarian Foreign Minister Gyula Horn, who had headed a delegation to the 44th U.N. General Assembly session, returned from New York to Budapest on Saturday [30 September]

At the airport, Mr Horn replied to questions by journalists. Asked by an MTI correspondent on how the Hungarian proposal for guaranteeing the protection of minorities by new, advanced international regulations was received, Mr Horn said:

The participants in the session welcomed the initiative and agreed that some problems affecting the international situation, for instance the issue of national minorities, should be reconsidered. It is still the greatest problem that some states which had accepted the U.N. charter and signed the various U.N. conventions term it as an interference with their internal affairs if they are asked to give an account of how they observe these agreements. It is a well-known fact that some member states are gravely violating the charter and the international conventions. It should be achieved that these governments assume real responsibility towards the community of nations. To attain this aim, new codificational guarantees are required within the United Nations.

Concerning the New York meeting of the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty Member States, Mr Horn said:

We agreed that the forthcoming Warsaw session of the Committee of Foreign Ministers would discuss the issues related to the Warsaw Treaty in an operative way. It will influence the changes that the internal policy of some member states has become colourful, and the issue of inter-alliance relations is raised in a new way. It is no longer a sacrilege if the problems come to the surface, the views are confronted and perhaps even conflicts emerge. They should not be swept under the carpet and should not be allowed to make an adverse impact on cooperation within the alliance. In my view, there can and should be debates on all issues, but the sovereignty on each state should be respected. Let's consider that, from time to time, there are heavy clashes of views between the NATO member states but they do not weaken their alliance at all. The Hungarian Government has never condemned any country. It has never attacked and never qualified the political processes taking place in the various socialist countries, Mr Horn said. (It happened, however, that some states were criticized by journalists but this is a concomitant of openness.) We expect our partners to do the same, nor should they interfere with our internal affairs. The changes in Hungary can only be qualified by ourselves. Nevertheless, we cannot leave the criticisms addressed to us unanswered. This is dictated by our national self-respect and our principled standpoint.

Nowadays I frequently meet the view that grave tensions have emerged between Hungary and its allies. This view is incorrect. In the course of talks with my counterparts in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and the GDR, we emphasized: If there are concrete problems, we should discuss them and seek for a solution. Even if a problem aggravates our relations from time to time, it does not mean that there is a grave conflict between some socialist countries and Hungary.

On this score, I would underline that we should restore our economic and cultural relations with the Western countries which were either broken or paralysed after 1948-9. It was a grave mistake to impose a one-sided orientation on the country. At the same time, we should not commit that mistake again. While we are trying to catch up with the performance-oriented countries, we should continue strengthening out existing ties with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, Mr Horn said.

Interviewed on Foreign Policy

LD0110223389 Budapest Television Service
in Hungarian 1800 GMT 1 Oct 89

[From "The Week" program; interview with Foreign Affairs Minister Gyula Horn;—recorded]

[Text] [Presenter] Our guest is Minister of Foreign Affairs Gyula Horn, not long back from New York. He is here in the studio. Thank you for coming here instead of resting at home. My spies report that in the United Nations it is nowadays fashionable to be Hungarian. Is this true?

[Horn] Well, it is a nice feeling, the way they receive the Hungarians. There is big interest in us. The foreigners are fairly well acquainted with the events in Hungary. So, perhaps they are dealing with us in an extent that exceeds the size of the country. And that in a good sense.

[Presenter] Yes. What do they appreciate the most? Our foreign political steps, our diplomatic steps, or our internal development, or both?

[Horn] Perhaps both. So, the interest in our domestic political events, our reform processes, is very much increased. And naturally, especially in the United Nations, in the international organization, our various foreign political steps, our new type of foreign political steps, are eliciting a serious response.

[Presenter] Yes, well, these are really of a new type. Perhaps you saw our previous item, where I placed the emphasis on our straying from the flock. And now I must ask you whether this thesis, according to which it was in fact our internal political development which has given the foundation for this freer and more rational movement of our foreign policy and diplomacy, whether this accords with the reality, and is this how our foreign partners also see it?

[Horn] Well, I do not say it ex-officio, but I would formulate this straying-from-the-flock concept differently, because I do not consider it completely valid.

[Presenter] Why don't you consider it valid?

[Horn] Because the way I see it is that we would be straying from the flock if we were to disregard the demands, requirements, of the flock. And we do not disregard them.

[Presenter] And what is the state of this flock, if you pardon the expression? In other words, there is a bloc as a whole, and we stray away from it, which is what I intimated, or several are going in several ways, let us say excluding Poland as well. [as heard].

[Horn] Well, one of the things I would stress is that very many things have changed within the alliance system in recent years, mainly in the period that began with spring 1985. In accordance, that is, with the new line which unfolded in the Soviet Union, whose essence is the new way of thinking in foreign policy. And this, as a matter of fact, has given the foundation to, or in a large part helped, these new Hungarian international steps as well. On the other hand, the Warsaw Pact has seven members, and in my view, even if there are certain common features, there is a very great difference between the policies of the individual member states.

[Presenter] Yes, but the tangible signs of the new ways of thinking in foreign policy, apart from in the Soviet Union, can be seen rather in Hungary, less so elsewhere let us say. Take for instance the latest Sofia [as heard] meeting where the Hungarians did not sign the document. Geza Kotai, leader of the foreign affairs department, international department, said precisely that the old ways of thinking, the conditioned reflexes, the schematic responses, are nevertheless strongly in evidence. The thing is not so simple, in my opinion.

[Horn] Of course. I didn't say it was simple. It is particularly not simple in certain domestic political fields. That is also why we stress that, for example, the inter-state relations within the Warsaw Pact, or outside it, must be completely cleansed of ideological elements, because they confuse them, slow them down. There are very many ossified ideological views which have long not been valid. I am convinced that they also impede the internal development of the individual member states. But I separate these, for example, from those foreign political steps, initiatives, activity, which the Warsaw Pact formulated and proposed at the most varied forums precisely in the recent years. So, despite the ideological ossifications which occur in the individual member states, notwithstanding this, our foreign policy, (?our) role and appearance (?in the Warsaw Pact) on the various multilateral forums has become considerably transformed.

[Presenter] One can fundamentally thank Gorbachev for this.

[Horn] In my view, yes.

[Presenter] Right. There exist also the interconnections between the Soviet domestic and foreign policy. Now, coming back to what I was saying at the outset: There exists a successful and effective Hungarian foreign policy and diplomacy; this is recognized and appreciated. But at the same time there exists the peculiar situation, that the domestic political situation, the state of domestic political power relations—including the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP], which is preparing for its Congress, is fairly dubious. In other words, the stable internal support, which can be seen in the case of countries pursuing successful foreign policy, is not so obvious in Hungary, let us say in the eyes of doubting Thomases like myself. My question, therefore, is this: Obviously you would like to continue what you have been doing up until now. In every relation, be it the GDR affair, or other matters, be it the opening toward Europe, our European style, our legislation, and so on. But what ought to happen here in domestic politics in order that your support should be more solid? And what is this support? The party, the parliament? What is it?

[Horn] Look, first of all I would answer the first part of your question, for the question was a little bit complex.

[Presenter] I apologize.

[Horn] In my view there are quite a lot of problems. It does indeed seem to many people that the domestic situation is dubious. There is a lot of truth in this. But to me it is nevertheless fundamental that we could not have taken such steps, such substantive steps, in foreign policy—because one of the conditions as you have said, already existed, or had strengthened—without the enormous changes which have taken place in this country. Multiparty system, or linked to that, the new role of parliament, the government transformation...

[Presenter interrupting] So, the fact that there is a multiparty system, that indirectly supports you in the performance of your office?

[Horn] In very many respects. (?And also) directly, because we also consult with opposition parties. (?In practice) we take more into consideration the standpoints and opinions of the most varied political factors, forces. They are very important to us.

[Presenter] And the MSZMP?

[Horn] The MSZMP too, naturally. After all, this government is the government of the party, of the MSZMP. Although, what I consider of fundamental importance, especially in the recent months, in other words since the late fall of 1988 or thereabouts, is that the MSZMP does not interfere directly in the government's affairs as it did previously. In other words, the government pursues a more and more independent policy, and this is correct.

[Presenter] And this applies to you as well.

[Horn] Naturally. Well, I raise my own recommendations, initiatives, at the session either of the cabinet or the government.

[Presenter] At the same time you are one of the leaders of the party, as a member of the Political Executive Committee.

[Horn] Yes, which I perform as voluntary work. In other words, there we debate party political issues as well. And regarding parliament, I consider it very important as well that during the recent months, during the past 18 months, on virtually every essential issue parliament supported our foreign political line, which was accomplished. I would add, for example, how pleased I was when, at the latest session, I was informed in New York that parliament had virtually unanimously approved, expressed its agreement, on the matter of the GDR citizens, of our procedure. This was a great pleasure. And I am convinced that parliament will give its support in the future as well.

Now, to return to the essence of your question. In my opinion, it is not possible that in this country, in the coming weeks, months, indeed, without being excessively optimistic, even years, there will occur a change that would have the nature of a roll-back. Therefore, I do not believe that either in domestic policy, and in its wake, in foreign policy, we would return to the policy of the earlier period of stagnation, or of an even earlier period. So, in this sense, the basic conditions are guaranteed for the continuation of our present foreign policy.

[Presenter] And with this are you suggesting that the MSZMP will not undergo a roll-back either? In other words, this time next week, when the Congress will be more or less approaching its end, a different kind of party—for you are irrevocably ranked among the reform forces—so, let us say, a party to your taste may perhaps represent for you a rearguard in the performance of your political work?

[Horn] Let me say two things about this. One is that I do not know precisely how the congress will end, because very many things are incalculable. But I am certain of one thing: That the Congress will take the correct decision if its strengthens the reform policy. Because the large, one might say, the overwhelming, majority of the MSZMP membership wants this, it wants radical changes, in my convinced opinion. As for what form this will take, that I don't know as yet. But I am confident that we shall find the appropriate road leading to this.

The other thing I consider at least as important is that people by now need concrete action, in other words, the undertaking of tasks from the part of the leadership, the government, party leadership, which do not keep grieving over what existed before, what mistakes we committed in the past—(?we entrust) to the scientists the clarification of the past—but there is a need to adopt a concrete policy and political action program, leading out of the crisis, strengthening the reforms. And this is another thing I expect of the Congress.

[Presenter] Thank you very much. From foreign policy we have somewhat glided over to domestic policy, but this was unavoidable, not to say intentional. Gyula Horn, thank you very much for the conversation.

Over 25,000 GDR Citizens in Transit for FRG

LD0110183789 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 1 Oct 89

[Text] Our Bonn correspondent, Gyorgy Bernath, has informed us about the continued increase in the numbers of GDR citizens leaving for the FRG from Hungary:

[Bernath] By now 25,000 former GDR citizens have got to the West through the opened Hungarian-Austrian border. The emigration wave continues. Today 1,000 arrived by buses and cars in the Federal Republic through Hungary and Austria.

Szuros on GDR Refugees, Post-War Settlement

LD3009213889 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 30 Sep 89

[Excerpts] According to Matyas Szuros the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Congress that begins next week can be successful only if it leads to the emergence of a renewed party that forms part of the European left-wing movements. The National Assembly speaker was meeting his constituents in Puespoekladany. [passage omitted]

Replying to a question, Matyas Szuros said GDR refugees affair is the problem of the two German states. At the same time, he is of the opinion that the current flood of refugees made the post-war settlement questionable, and it is not certain that the current situation, which took shape at that time, can be viewed as final. This, however, is a world political question, in whose solution the great powers are competent, said Matyas Szuros.

Romania Initiates Move To Block Solidarity

LD0210091689 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 2 Oct 89

[Text] It has transpired in recent days that at the end of August, the Romanian leadership made an initiative to the other socialist countries to block a Solidarity government in Poland. This topic will be discussed in today's Panorama television program. Here is an extract from the conversation recorded with Imre Szokai [head of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee foreign affairs department]

[Begin recording] [Szokai] Our Bucharest ambassador was summoned to the Romanian Foreign Ministry at a fairly unusual time, at dawn. On behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu, as well as of the Romanian Communist Party leadership, they addressed a message also to the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party leadership.

[Interviewer] A verbal message?

[Szokai] Yes, according to Romanian practice they do not convey such things in writing. They always communicate verbally. And what this said was that the Warsaw Pact states should employ every means to block the elimination of socialism in Poland.

[Interviwer] In other words, with force if need be.

[Szokai] Yes, this cannot be precluded either. As a matter of fact the message could be considered essentially to imply this as well.

[Interviewer] What was the Hungarian response?

[Szokai] We very resolutely rejected, refused this initiative. Actually in our opinion this is a very determined endeavor for the revival of the Brezhnev doctrine which we have already declared dead. [end recording]

MSZMP Opposes Romanian Policy

LD0210081189 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0700 GMT 2 Oct 89

[Text] Geza Kotai, department head of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] Central Committee has confirmed the news that in Romania there has been an initiative to impede, jointly with the other socialist countries, the changes in Poland. The stance of the Romanian Communist Party has objected to the fact that Solidarity is forming a government. The MSZMP has resolutely rejected the initiative.

Leaders Greet PRC on 40th Anniversary

LD3009013489 Budapest MTI in English 2157 GMT 29 Sep 89

[Text] Budapest, September 29 (MTI)—To mark the 40th anniversary of the People's Republic of China, Rezso Nyers, president of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [HSWP], Karoly Grosz, general secretary of the HSWP, F. Bruno Straub, president of the Presidential Council, and Miklos Nemeth, chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent a joint telegram of congratulations to Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Yang Shangkun, president of the People's Republic of China, and Li Peng, president of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

Matyas Szuros, president of the National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic, sent his good wishes to Wan Li, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China.

Justice Minister Kulcsar on Talks in FRG

AU2809160789 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 23 Sep 89 p 4

[Interview with Justice Minister Kalman Kulcsar, by Kisballa: "There Was No Agreement Violation in the Refugee Affair"—following his return from the FRG on 22 September]

[Text] Kalman Kulcsar, who spent 1 week in the FRG capital at the invitation of FRG Federal Justice Minister Hans A. Engelhard, returned home on a regular Malev flight on 22 September. Kalman Kulcsar gave an interview at the airport after his return.

[Kulcsar] I traveled to West Berlin to participate in a scientific conference on 12 September. Constitutional order was the subject of the conference. My second visit began this week when I visited the FRG at the invitation of the FRG justice minister.

[Kisballa] Did you agree on this visit in advance or did this visit take place in the wake of GDR refugee problem?

[Kulcsar] We agreed on the timing of this visit in The Hague as early as in June. The reception was particularly cordial. A Federal Justice Ministry state secretary called the Hungarian step in connection with the GDR refugees a development of historic importance.

[Kisballa] It follows from the previous questions, but I will nevertheless ask you about the subject of the current bilateral talks.

[Kulcsar] Our talks decisively focused on the position and decision of the Hungarian Government concerning the issue of the GDR refugees. According to our hosts, Hungary has proved not only with words, but also with deeds, that it belongs to the European community.

[Kisballa] In connection with the suspension of some stipulations of the agreement signed in 1969, the GDR press claimed that the Hungarian side had violated the agreement. As a legal expert, what is your opinion about this, and what is the opinion of your negotiating partners in the FRG?

[Kulcsar] In my view, there has been no violation of the agreement. Several people asked about this in the FRG. The note sent by the Hungarian Government also mentioned that two points of the Vienna agreement on international contracts exclude the possibility that we violated the agreement; on the one hand, because a considerable change has taken place in the circumstances compared with the time the agreement had been signed; on the other hand, because, in the Vienna agreement, we essentially accepted that every previous contract that contradicts this contract becomes invalid or can be modified.

Ethnic Germans Meet With Expatriates From FRG

LD2909103289 Budapest MTI in English
0829 GMT 29 Sep 89

[Text] Budapest, September 29 (MTI)—It was for the first time that leaders of the federation of Germans in Hungary and the federation of those expatriated from Hungary to the FRG, (between 1945-1948) met officially on Hungarian soil. During their two day meeting, hosted by the Nikolaus Lenau Public Education Union, participants conferred over possibilities and forms of future cooperation. The conference concluded with a press conference held on Thursday.

President of the national federation, Karoly Manherz, Hungarian deputy minister of education and Geza Hambuch, general secretary gave a briefing on the situation of the expatriated Germans, while Gallus Rehm, president and Heinrich Reitinger acting president of the federation in Germany (former members of the Swabian communities of Baranya and Somogy County) also spoke about the expatriations, terming it "expulsion".

It was reported that the purpose of the cooperation is primarily to develop the language and culture of the German minority living in Hungary, tending to their cultural heritage and strengthening their consciousness of identity. A joint working group has been set up by the two federations with the task of formulating general principles and specific tasks ahead. The organised cooperation between the two bodies is being urged primarily, while their programme plan includes the following: student exchanges, guest teacher campaigns, the mutual dissemination of books and publications, establishing twin city ties between communities, training and post graduate training of experts in the FRG.

One of the most interesting subjects of the press conference was the rehabilitation of the expatriated Germans. "We do not wish to die as traitors just because we registered German to be our mother tongue during the 1940 national census, and as part of the collective impeachment we were driven from our homeland, Hungary" Henirich Reitinger said. The years after the second world war saw the expatriation of about 250,000 ethnic Germans, who had formed strong communities in the FRG and Austria. (There is no such organisation in the GDR.) These organisations have been making endeavours for the past 40 years to achieve moral and political rehabilitation in Hungary. They have announced that in 1990 a Hungarian-West German scientific conference will be held in Budapest with the task of formulating the criteria of guilt and innocence to enable the moral indemnification of the innocent.

FRG's Genscher on Hungarian, Polish Reform Aid

AU2909094789 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG
in Hungarian 26 Sep 89 pp 1,3

[Interview with FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, by Bonn Correspondent Sandor Gyori: "European Plan To Support the Hungarian and Polish Reform Efforts"—in Bonn; date not given]

[Text] Shortly before leaving for New York to participate in the UN General Assembly session, Hans-Dietrich Genscher gave an interview to NEPSZABADSAG.

[Gyori] How do you see Hungary's situation in the framework of the European political relations?

[Genscher] In recent weeks and months, Hungary has shown a European solidarity well beyond the boundaries of alliance and regimes. By this new way of thinking, your country has shown that it takes its European commitment seriously and recognizes the norms of coexistence of the peoples in Europe as stipulated in the Helsinki final document. Hungary has also given proof of the fact that it thinks according to the best traditions of European spiritual and cultural history. Subsequently, it is also clear that the stipulations expressed in the German-Soviet statement—namely, that all states should decide alone on their domestic regime—are no empty words. Hungary is making use of its right to decide alone on its domestic conditions, including the right of everyone to live where they want and go wherever they wish to. I think this makes it particularly clear how advanced the process of restructuring in Central-Eastern-Europe really is, and all this means a radical change in the situation of Europe.

[Gyori] What is your opinion about Hungarian-FRG relations?

[Genscher] The quality of German-Hungarian relations is exemplary. The friendly political dialogue, the dense network of contracts and agreements, as well as the high level of bilateral economic and cultural cooperation, and the multitude of meetings and contacts between the citizens of the two countries prove all this.

The federal government greatly supports the comprehensive opening and restructuring under way in Hungary. The positive all-European importance and effects of this reform process have never been clearer to us here in the FRG than they are now. Europe does not end at the border of the Common Market. The dynamic delevopment under way in the European Community and the reform processes under way in Hungary and in other East European countries should bring us closer to each other.

[Gyori] Your all-European plan aimed at providing coordinated help to the reform-oriented East European countries has also met with a broad reaction here in Hungary. Is there any real chance of this concept being implemented relatively rapidly?

[Genscher] Commissioned by the participants of the world economic summit, 24 countries guided by the EEC committee are working to coordinate the measures taken by individual countries and by the European Community aimed at supporting the Polish and Hungarian reform efforts. The essence of this European plan is to encourage these efforts and give them a political impetus. I am confident that this concept will be carried out in the foreseeable future.

[Gyori] What is your position in connection with the tensions that are currently prevailing in the relations between the two German states, tensions that also affect Hungary?

[Genscher] An important advance has taken place in FRG-GDR relations in recent years. We want to continue this cooperation. I can only hope that this desire will find its way to the competent officials. Nobody is interested in a situation in which, by rejecting the reforms, the GDR becomes isolated from its own population and from the development that clearly characterizes today's Europe.

UK Foreign Secretary on Polish, Hungarian Reform

LD2909020889 Budapest MTI in English
2112 GMT 28 Sep 89

[Text] New York, September 28 (MTI)—It is highly important for Hungarian and Polish political reforms to be supported by economic reforms based on a market economy. Great Britain is ready to extend far-reaching help to promote this end, John Major, British secretary of state for foreign affairs, said to MTI's correspondent during a press conference at the United Nations Organization on Thursday.

Mr Major pointed out London welcomes the political and economic changes and greater freedom in Hungary and Poland. They are aware of the severe difficulties facing Hungarian reform, and the European Community are ready to help overcome problems in the framework of bilateral and multilateral relations.

Mr Major said, "We are now studying what the EC can do for Hungary and plans would be detailed over the next few weeks. IMF loan packages will certainly be necessary for the two countries." He added his government was interested in the east European changes' taking place amid high stability. In accordance with the official US position, he stressed it would be a mistake to provide extensive support to the two East European states at the initial stage of reform, as this would require the consolidation of internal political and economic reforms, Mr Major said.

Ministry Denies Letter of Intent To Buy Reactor

LD2909151989 Budapest MTI in English
1013 GMT 29 Sep 89

[Excerpts] Budapest, September 29, 1989 (MTI-ECONEWS)—The Hungarian Ministry of Industry is denying reports that a Hungarian public utility company and the Canadian Atomic Energy Office (AEC) have signed a letter of intent on the building of a Canadian-made nuclear reactor in Hungary.

True, Hungary has been holding talks with Canadian partners on the purchase of Candu (Canadian Deuterium-uranium) heavy-water-cooled nuclear reactors, but these talks never reached the stage of signing a letter of intent. (The report was carried by France's AFP news agency on Wednesday).

Currently, Hungary has one nuclear power plant at Paks, 120 km south of Budapest, which consists of 4 x 440-megawatt reactors (combined output: 1,760 megawatts). [passage omitted]

Energy experts say Hungary would need an additional power-plant capacity of between 1,000 and 2,000 megawatts in the next few years, but there is a great deal of controversy over what form the prospective plants should take. It was on these lines that the purchase of a Canadian nuclear power plant came up as one option.

Portugal's President Soares Arrives on Visit

Straub, Soares Hold Talks

LD2809161689 Budapest MTI in English
1510 GMT 28 Sep 89

[Text] Budapest, September 28 (MTI)—As already reported, discussions were held on Thursday morning between F Bruno Straub, president of the Presidential Council, and Mario Soares, president of the Portuguese Republic.

The discussions were also attended by Laszlo Kovacs, state secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who told an MTI reporter that Mr Straub had emphasized that the remodeling of the system of political institutions is a precondition to the success of the economic reform process in Hungary. Mr Straub also spoke about dissolving the Presidential Council as soon as the bill on the post of the president of the republic is passed at the next National Assembly due in October.

Senhor Soares mentioned that, in his judgement, similar processes are taking place in Hungary now to those which occurred in Portugal 15 years ago. He welcomed the changes taking place in Hungary and in Poland, underlining the fact that these changes also work towards the improved fostering of bilateral relations with Portugal.

Following the meeting, Senhor Soares visited the Portuguese Faculty at Eotvos Lorand University of Arts and Sciences.

The visiting head of state then gave a speech in front of the National Assembly in parliament.

Soares Addresses National Assembly

LD2809185789 Budapest MTI in English 1535 GMT 28 Sep 89

[Text] Budapest, September 28 (MTI)—Following the morning break at the National Assembly session, Mario Soares, president of the Portuguese Republic, currently on an official visit to Hungary, arrived at the house to the applause of MPs.

In his speech, Senhor Soares said that the world, and especially Europe, is going through a period which could be decisive from the point of view of building a new international order, one in which ideological conflicts and power struggles will be replaced by a just new world. ..."We should be confident that the realistic attitude now gaining the upper hand will finally topple the barriers of ideological fanaticism, which have barred so many nations from progress and liberty.

"The few existing political systems which openly violate civil rights, and practise racial and religious discrimination much to international indignation, are still present. These are conditions which are condemned by universal conscience, and we would like to see their early elimination," Senhor Soares stressed.

Pozsgay, Soares Hold Talks

LD2809221889 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 28 Sep 89

[Excerpts] In Budapest this afternoon a political meeting of great significance took place between President Mario Soares and Hungarian Minister of State Imre Pozsgay, regarded as the father of Hungary's own perestroyka and expected to be the country's next head of state. Our special correspondent Luisa Rego reports from the Hungarian capital:

[Rego] A political meeting that can already be regarded as historic ended moments ago at President Mario Soares's residence in Budapest. Our president had a conversation lasting over 1 hour with Hungary's next leader, Imre Pozsgay. [passage omitted]

Portugal's constitutional experience in the 1970s was the central topic of the talks. Hungary, Minister Pozsgay told reporters, is very interested in acquainting itself with the Portuguese process of transition to democracy. [passage omitted]

According to the Hungarian minister of state, everything points in the direction of a growing rapprochement between Hungary and the EEC's Europe. First, however, there is the Council of Europe which next year will be chaired by a Portuguese—a topic also raised at this afternoon's meeting.

Asked whether a rapprochement with the West might lead Hungary to leave the Warsaw Pact and opt for neutral status, Imre Pozsgay replied that the question should not be posed on those terms: We would not like to proceed in that manner, he said, because of the imbalances that would result, and also because such a course of action runs counter to the developing climate of East-West rapprochement.

On relations with the GDR and the problem of the East German refugees who fled to the West across the Hungarian border, the minister of state replied: Hungary's relations with the GDR are now much more tense, a fact that we regret, but we could not have acted differently. And he went so far as to state bluntly that what Hungary now wants is to put an end to the communism in which a handful of people make all the decisions, and adopt a true, western-style parliamentary democracy.

More on Pozsgay, Soares Talks

LD2909024389 Budapest MTI in English 2126 GMT 28 Sep 89

[Text] Budapest, September 28 (MTI)—State Minister Imre Pozsgay called on the Portuguese head of state at his residence late Thursday afternoon.

Mr Soares said Portugal was interested in the success of Hungarian processes as it could directly influence East-West relations. Referring to the lessons of democratization in Portugal, he stressed the importance of international factors and commitments in the outcome of changes in small countries.

On the other hand, Mr Soares pointed out that extremist measures of any kind should be avoided because they increase the danger of regression. He said that in addition to political reform, economic conditions also have to be improved in the interest of the support of the masses. He recalled the great sacrifices that economic modernization had required in Portugal. Although the unpopular measures led to the fall of the pro-socialist government, the decisions taken have been seen to be justified, he said.

Imre Pozsgay gave a brief outline of the Hungarian reform process, stressing the aim to catch up with the vanguard of European development. In connection with the country's international endeavours, he said the existence of the alliance systems are considered a reality, while the importance of a system of relations beyond the bloc logic is also recognized.

Szuros, Soares Discuss Reforms

LD2909024689 Budapest MTI in English 2145 GMT 28 Sep 89

[Text] Budapest, September 28 (MTI)—Mario Soares, president of the Republic of Portugal, laid a wreath on the Hungarian heroes' monument with military honours in Budapest Thursday afternoon. Following he met Matyas Szuros, president of the National Assembly, in the parliament building.

MTI has been informed that Mr Szuros outlined the Hungarian reform process and the related work of parliament. He stressed the aim was to set up a democratic law state and market economy based on mixed forms of property, and said that the switch over from a one-party system to a multi-party system was unique in socialist relations. Mr Szuros pointed out that the reform process was also manifest in foreign policy. Speaking about the development of Hungarian-Portuguese links, he said the Portuguese experience in democratic transition was party utilizable in Hungary. He emphasized the importance of parliamentary ties and the intention of the Hungarian National Assembly to further improve them.

The Portuguese president informed Mr Szuros on the course of development in Portugal during the past 15 years. He expressed sympathy for the Hungarian changes, and pointed out that possible regression in Hungary, the Soviet Union or Poland, would be unfavourable to the whole of Europe. He stated that Portugal, both as a member of the European Community and one of the 24 countries supporting Hungarian and Polish reform, was ready to assist Hungarian development commensurate to its possibilities.

Mr Soares invited the future Hungarian president for a visit to Portugal.

Straub Toasts Soares

LD2909024189 Budapest MTI in English 2220 GMT 28 Sep 89

[Text] Budapest, September 28 (MTI)—F. Bruno Straub, president of the Presidential Council, hosted a gala dinner in honour of Mario Soares, president of the Republic of Portugal, in Budapest's parliament Thursday evening.

In his toast, Mr Straub stressed that the basis of the common house of Europe can only be mutual understanding and confidence displayed towards each other by countries belonging to different political, military and economic integrations and non-members. He expressed his conviction that all European countries and peoples are essentially interested in an early agreement at the Vienna arms reduction talks since one of the most urgent tasks in Europe is to considerably lower the level of military confrontation, which Hungary is ready to promote by definite unilateral moves.

The progress of the Helsinki process also proves that the common history, common cultural roots and the increasing interdependence of countries furnish adequate conditions for the development of all-European cooperation. Hungary is prepared to contribute its culture and intellectual values to developing all-European cooperation and strengthening European identity. Human relations, humanitarian cooperation and the protection of human rights are assuming increasing importance in the Helsinki process and in keeping with the far-reaching democratic renewal of Hungarian society, these factors are receiving more and more attention in the country's foreign political activity, Mr Straub said.

Mr Soares pointed out in his toast that the present rythmn of changes in the world lends a dynamic place to relations, with new areas added to cooperation, based on the common cultural values of European peoples and covering trade, scientific and technological research, cultural exchange and sports. He said the economic cooperation agreement between Hungary and the EEC, signed in September last year, opens up new vistas in the cooperation of Hungary and the Common Market, and also provides a framework for the development of Portuguese-Hungarian links. In the EEC, Portugal supports Hungary's efforts at political and economic liberalization.

Mr Soares said, "Portugal, which was subjugated to a dictatorial regime for decades, is well aware of the negative implications of such systems for cultural, social and economic development." He said Portugal condemns all situations where people are oppressed, such as South African Apartheid, and support the rights of its black majority and the right of the people of East Timor to self-determination.

"The world is now in a period of international detente with a favorable atmosphere for international dialogue and peace. It is a unique opportunity for reconsidering the hitherto framework of developing relations within Europe and between Europe and the other continents," Mr Soares said in his toast.

Soares Meets Leaders, Press

LD3009014789 Budapest MTI in English 2152 GMT 29 Sep 89

[Text] Budapest, September 29 (MTI)—Mario Soares, president of the Republic of Portugal, currently on an official visit in Hungary, met Prime Minister Miklos Nemeth on Friday. It was stated that, after many years of stagnation, bilateral relations have now gathered momemtum.

Mr Nemeth presented proposals on developing economic cooperation, with special regard to direct company contacts. Mr Soares expressed his support of the proposal to hold a Hungarian-Portuguese prime ministerial meeting after preparations.

HSWP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party] President Rezso Nyers and General Secretary Karoly Grosz held talks with Mario Soares in the parliament on Friday. The parties agreed that the development of the two countries shows numerous similarities, including transition from a dictatorial regime to the process of democratization.

On Friday Mario Soares paid a visit to the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, and then met representatives of the Hungarian opposition at the Portuguese ambassador's residence.

Speaking to journalists in the parliament on Friday, Mr Soares pointed out that his Hungarian trip is not of a protocol nature but aimed at conveying the sympathy and solidarity of the Portuguese people for the democratization processes under way in the country. He expressed satisfaction over about his sincere comprehensive talks with Hungarian leaders.

Answering a question about the outcome of his talks, Mr Soares said the most important result has been improved acquaintance which strengthens confidence between the two countries and lays firm foundation for cooperation.

MSZMP Refuses To Sign Interparty Communique

*LD2909164489 Hamburg DPA in German
1555 GMT 29 Sep 89*

[Text] Budapest/Varna (DPA)—For the first time ever the ruling Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] has refused to sign the final communique of a multilateral communist meeting because it is "unacceptable." As Geza Kotai, leader of the Hungarian delegation, announced in Budapest today, the document was not signed, for example, because of the accusation that revanchism, neofascism and neo-Nazism are on the increase "in certain countries." In the opinion of the head of the Department for International Party Relations in the MSZMP Central Committee, this also indicates the FRG.

Kotai added that although these forces exist in the FRG too, the FRG government's policies are not marked by "revanchism and neo- Nazism." Another reason for not signing is because "socialist forms of ownership" are made absolute. Contrary to this the MSZMP supports mixed forms of ownership and a market economy. Representatives of communist parties from 12 countries took part in the meeting from 26-28 September in the Bulgarian resort of Varna.

Kotai on Refusal

*LD2909182789 Budapest Domestic Service
in Hungarian 1730 GMT 29 Sep 89*

[Text] During our broadcast we received the following news: The Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] delegation has not signed the communique on the consultation held by 12 socialist countries' central committee secretaries dealing with foreign affairs, in Varna.

Geza Kotai said the MSZMP delegation assented only to the document laying down that the Hungarian delegation took part and that the head of the delegation spoke. The politician stated that the participants in the Varna consultation urged a consolidation of so-called socialist property, while the MSZMP's objective is mixed property forms and a genuine market economy.

Presumably in connection with the FRG, the statement sees a strengthening of revanchism, neo-fascism, and neo-Nazism, but the accusation of chauvinism was voiced against Hungary, as well, in certain press statements.

At the same time Geza Kotai pointed out the atmosphere of the Varna consultation was civilized; the opinion of the Soviets, the Bulgarians and the Poles, was close to ours, and the refusal to sign should not dramatized.

Szuros Says Pozsgay Nomination 'Premature'

*LD2909213889 Budapest Domestic Service
in Hungarian 2100 GMT 29 Sep 89*

[Text] According to the President of the National Assembly, the nomination of Imre Pozsgay to the office of President of the Republic was premature.

Matyas Szuros said this to his Finnish colleague, Kalevi Sorsa. He added that more candidates should have been nominated, and only in the last moment should it have been indicated whom among them in the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] supports.

The president of the Finnish-Parliament, who is taking part in the Hungarian-Italian-Finnish so-called three-party consultation in Budapest, met with the MSZMP chairman and general secretary.

Rezso Nyers told Kalevi Sorsa that his party, after the reorganizing congress, would like to cooperate with the Socialist International even more closely than it presently does.

Pozsgay Outlines Vision of Hungary's Future

*PM2909105889 Rome AVANTI!
in Italian 27 Sep 89 p 16*

[Interview with Minister of State Imre Pozsgay by Tito L. Borla in Budapest; date not given]

[Excerpt] [Borla] Could you explain to us the real nature of that which for decades was called socialism?

[Pozsgay] There is a huge difference between socialism and that which was portrayed as such here! It was a dictatorial form of state that oppressed citizens' motivations, desire for renewal, and entrepreneurial spirit. This kind of regime showed that it offered no solution! This is why we must take a new path and create real socialism—

that of the European political systems—first, freeing ourselves from the Stalinist form, which cannot even be reformed and which destroyed cooperation between peoples and killed solidarity. So it must be eliminated, not reformed!

Returning to the Republic

[Borla] On 16 September the congress of the Movement for a Democratic Hungary, comprising independent parties and individuals, elected you chairman. How can the form of the new Hungarian state be envisaged following the next elections?

[Pozsgay] First, we must change the old constitution, initially by modifying it, eliminating from it assertion of "the party's leading role" and the form of the "presidential council"—essentially a Soviet form—and returning to the Republic, headed by the president, with well-defined powers, but with broad scope for action and security institutions [sentence as published]. The president will be the first figure on the power ladder. The second will be Parliament; the third, the judicial system; and fourth, the executive. Of course the order of the elements on the ladder could be different. Account will also have to be taken of the democratic direct self-management bodies; the state bodies representing the citizens' will; the multi-party system; and the right of ownership. A law-based state in which citizens will feel safe, without fears—a creative force of the state, not subordinate to the state! This is what I regard as a socialist democracy.

[Borla] At the opening of the aforementioned congress, messages were read out from Rezso Nyers, chairman of the ruling party, and Miklos Nemeth, head of the government; and Mihaly Bihari, head of the University's political economy department, said that the democratic movement rejects the dictatorship of Marxist ideology, Bolshevism, and totalitarianism. How do you explain the fact that people at the very summit of power, belonging to the very party that the movement is combating, sent you greetings messages?

[Pozsgay] Those messages are consistent with the movement's founding plan. If we proceed from the assumption that there is no longer any chance of turning back and that we must pursue this path for the sake of a peaceful transfer of powers, Nyers' and Nemeth's thinking is understandable.

Bihari issued a virulent critique, but this is not ideology. Critiques must find points of contact among the various tendencies. The Movement for a Democratic Hungary combats extremisms of whatever tendency, which create anarchy. As you saw at the congress, there was a great desire for cooperation but also a total rejection of demonstrations that exceed the limits of tolerance. Problems cannot be resolved only in the streets.

[Borla] October 6 will see the opening of the congress of the party that has ruled for decades and brought the country to its present crisis. Do you believe there will be leadership changes?

[Pozsgay] The change of course began back in May last year, but has not been consolidated. The party will approve the current initiatives for achieving a change of course and, with a new platform, whose drafting I supervised [sentence as published].

Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Congress

Liberalizing principles and changes will be adopted within the party itself, with the adoption of specific stances that will grant it a new identity. The platform rules out the disastrous dictatorial way of thinking, which some people still express with conviction and which constitutes a definite danger. The coming congress will ratify new principles of organization, the Europeanization of the movement, and the elimination of Stalinist and centralistic methods. Policy and decisions will be determined by the community. There will be various tendencies and agreements, but they must remain within the confines of respect for democracy. Those who deny democracy want the dictatorship of the proletariat, and those in leadership roles who advocate this cannot be members of this party!

[Borla] You have displayed great courage by combating the party from within. In view of the significant example of Nagy, Rajk, Maleter and hundreds of others, were you never afraid that there could be a "posthumous rehabilitation" at Hos Ter [place as published] for you too?

[Pozsgay] A politician, a statesman, must take account of this too. In his policy he must also consider the final reckoning and consequences. Be that as it may, this country is taking great strides toward Europeanism in this field too. I do not believe that such a future could await me now. In this connection I recall a not very reassuring joke current in Budapest when there was talk of exhuming Imre Nagy: People said Nagy was being exhumed to make room for Pozsgay. If I add to this the anonymous threatening telephone calls that I received, I can assure you that I was not particularly at ease.

[Borla] Of what community will the new Hungary of President Imre Pozsgay be part; whom will it address with a view to extricating itself from its economic crisis?

[Pozsgay] I have in mind an orchestra with no conductors, a chorus in which Hungary would be glad to take part. Our way is a Central Europe, though I would stress that this means addressing not only Germany, but Germany, Italy, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Yugoslavia. A community with a European way of thinking, in which the great and the powerful identify their interests with strengthening others, not oppressing others. I accept this kind of European thinking, not the Central Europe that German hegemony wanted to establish at the beginning of the century.

We Do Not Want Armed Masters

[Borla] Do you believe that the Russians' "persuasion by means of tanks" used against disobedient "fraternal countries" is a threat that has disappeared for good?

[Pozsgay] I believe that it is a threat that has disappeared. Not only because of the tendency that exists now in the USSR. Of course it is better for us that Gorbachev is there, and not Brezhnev or Romanov. It is better from the Hungarian political viewpoint. But we cannot base our future on the international trend, on an individual's tendency, or on the security of an individual's position. Of course we do want to test its every limit. I believe we will be with the USSR and the East European peoples, but in the future we do not want masters to show us what we need, perhaps sending us the message with tanks. Now the USSR must resolve its own domestic problems and not extend its problems to Eastern Europe. It has no other choice.

[Borla] What was the significance of the roundtable on the election of the president in which parties and movements took part?

[Pozsgay] Of course it was the first time in Hungary's history since 1867 that this had happened! An agreement on a peaceful transfer of powers was signed by the ruling party and five opposition parties, with two abstentions. A draft electoral law, a law on the registration and functioning of parties, on political demonstrations, and a modification of the Penal Code embodying constitutional guarantees and many new provisions to guarantee pluralism and freedoms were drawn up.

Pozsgay Interviewed on Objectives, Party Congress

AU3009153889 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 30 Sep 89

[Report on interview with Hungarian State Minister Imre Pozsgay by Karl Stipsicz in Budapest; date not given—recorded; Pozsgay statements in Hungarian with superimposed German translation]

[Text] Imre Pozsgay is a quiet and outwardly calm man, who, with the breadth of his body and of his policies, seems to have the right stature for the difficult period of transition from a communist dictatorship to a Western-style democracy. His language is clear and simple. One of the secrets of the reformist politician is his tactical antenna for saying the right thing at the right moment. Today Pozsgay's way of talking is hardly different from that of a Western social democratic politician:

[Begin Pozsgay recording] What we want to achieve is a pluralist democracy, a mixed economy, autonomy for the citizens, and market economy conditions. I regard this as the structure of the future. [end recording]

Together with Premier Nemeth and party chairman Nyers, Pozsgay is dictating the events in Hungary. For the Communist Party is still setting the guidelines. The reformers can refer to their own party history for every new tactical success.

[Begin Pozsgay recording] The Hungarian Communist Party has an advantage over other communist parties in Eastern Europe because, visibly or invisibly, reformist thinking has always taken place within it. Paradoxically, in our country the reformers have only become really strong in the crisis. Therefore, the people who started with the idea of socialist democracy have finally arrived at democratic socialism. [end recording]

Before next week's party congress, the orthodox Stalinists above all have caused a stir. In interviews, they talked big, threatened a military coup, and referred to the armed workers' militia of approximately 60,000 men. A Budapest lawyer sued one of the orthodox party members for sedition against the state authority. For Imre Pozsgay, the Stalinists do not constitute a danger.

[Begin Pozsgay recording] I rule out such a setback, the seizure of power by the Stalinist forces. In the future we do not want to continue to be an ideological party. Nor do we expect that all members profess one single ideology. [end recording]

In the past, communist party congresses took place according to a scenario painstakingly developed over the course of months. Nothing was left to chance. However, before this first, really open congress in the history of East European communist parties, the representatives of the various wings have also prepared themselves very carefully.

[Begin Pozsgay recording] I prepared for this congress by personal meetings with almost half of the delegates. There are several platforms. Three currents, however, have clearly developed. Left of the center there are rather weak forces. The direction that I represent with my program has received great support. I would say that this is the center. The so-called reformist platform is also very strong. It is even more radical than the Central Committee in certain respects. On the whole, I expect a great majority for the reformers at the party congress. [end recording]

Wants To Become President

AU3009214289 Vienna Television Service in German 1830 GMT 30 Sep 89

[Malte Olschewski report on interview with Hungarian State Minister Imre Pozsgay in Krems in Lower Austria on 30 September—recorded]

[Text] Pozsgay was applauded at the Scientific Academy for Lower Austria in Krems. Pozsgay had held a lecture on politics, culture, and science in the Central Europe of tomorrow. Science Minister Erhard Busek dealt with the same topic.

In an ORF interview, Pozsgay said that at the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] congress which will start on Friday [6 October] a secession is possible, although the majority of the members is in favor of reforms. The present provisional solution of a 4-member party presidium will be terminated. The chairman, executive secretary, and director will be newly elected. The party will break with democratic centralism and put its program on a federalist basis, he stated.

The MSZMP and the opposition have agreed in principle on the office of president, Pozsgay continued. Now the parliament has to define the details in October. Accordingly, the head of state is to be directly elected by secret ballot. The president should be neither strong nor weak, but have an integrating, balancing function, he stated. The president will appoint the premier. He can also dissolve the parliament. He is the supreme commander of the Army and decides on the employment of Hungarian troops. Together with the parliament, the president can proclaim the state of emergency. He, Pozsgay, will run for this office.

Pozsgay Reiterates Need for East-West Unity

LD3009215189 Budapest MTI in English 2053 GMT 30 Sep 89

[Text] Krems, Austria, September 30 (MTI)—It is only through Central Europe that Hungary can catch up with Europe and the world, said Imre Pozsgay, minister of state and member of the HSWP [Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party] Presidium, in a paper delivered at the Academy of Sciences of Lower Austria in Krems on Saturday. Erhard Busek, Austrian minister of science and research, delivered another paper on the future of Central Europe.

Mr Pozsgay expressed the conviction that Eastern Europe would make new approaches to the idea of European unity. There are great opportunities for surpassing the logic of blocs but one must still reckon with certain attractions between the states. It is the interest of Hungary to maintain some connections with its East European allies but the country is attracted by the West as well. It is to be seen how the contemporary Europe will live together with Eastern Europe hit by a lasting crisis but it is sure that a really united Europe cannot be created without its Eastern part, Mr Poszgay said.

Pozsgay Addresses Rally on Towns Self-Government

LD0110143389 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 1 Oct 89

[Text] A mass rally whose focal subject was the self-government of towns and villages has been held in Sopron. Imre Pozsgay addressed the rally. Sandor Forgach reports:

[Forgach] The people of Sopron demand self-government of the towns and villages and the call of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] committee of Sopron has [word indistinct] supported by almost 50 towns and villages. The document was signed by Prime Minister Miklos Nemeth, yesterday in Sopron and in a letter he expounded that it was the aim that the self-governments should manage independently, be entrepreneurial, and to make the settlements prosper.

This morning members of the Sopron MSZMP committee were met by Imre Pozsgay who then addressed a mass rally. He assessed the creation of the right to self-government as a basis of social process. The county system of the Saint Stephen [Hungary's founding king] age has become obsolete. As he said, at one time the county meant the unity of the country's framework but by today it has become the obstacle of progress. The mass rally ended a short while ago. Members of the leaders of the towns and villages which signed the call for self-government will meet this afternoon.

Interviewed on Speech

LD0210104889 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 2 Oct 89

[Text] A political mass rally was held yesterday in Sopron, which saw the launching of an action initiating the self-government of settlements. Sandor Forgach has been talking to the speaker, Imre Pozsgay:

[Begin recording] [Forgach] I wonder, is it important for a politician that the villages and towns, should manage themselves independently, live independently?

[Pozsgay] Because this is the last resource from which we can draw in handling the Hungarian crisis. In other words, to restore the citizen to his personality and his rights so that the energies latent in him should turn into a willingness for enterprise, a will, political will, and the will to manage, to be enriched. For we have by now exhausted every earlier resource at our disposal. We have used up the resources of live labor; we have used up the share of national income that can be marked off for the infrastructure. Then, we have used up the billions of external resources. For all that, we have remained in a badly structured economy, and there has remained the citizen himself, who by now can benefit this homeland not as labor force but, I repeat, with his own sovereignty and performance capacity, his entrepreneurial zeal. And if this is so, then, on the other hand, let his will be also the source of the political system which can bring this energy into motion.

Self-government is not the denial of legislation, because self-governments are only conceivable in national integration, in the community of a state. At the same time, self-governments can set curbs to the arbitrariness of higher authority. For they give to the citizens living here a strength that does not permit power to be arbitrary with them from above. There will be a supervised power from this side as well. [end recording]

Kiraly Announces Opposition Parliamentary Group

LD2609140789 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1132 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Speech by Deputy Zoltan Kiraly to the National Assembly—live]

[Text] Thank you, Mr Speaker. Esteemed House! Since we now have a whole sequence of adopted agenda points for this session, I feel that I have the right and cause to announce the formation of a new group in parliament. I am saying that it is expedient now because, although a good number of groups have been formed in parliament already, there were groups that were organized for a single aim, and they were groups that were organized to represent a single interest. The group about which I soon will speak is a group that fits into the parliamentary structure, one that accords with parliamentarism, and one that wishes to continue its traditions. That is, I announce that we have formed, on the basis of the standing orders, and also taking them into account, the Parliamentary Group of Opposition Democrats. The members of the group are made up of deputies who won mandates as members of the Hungarian Democratic Forum in the 1989 by-elections, as well as independent National Assembly deputies.

I would like to say some things about our work and about the direction of our aims, about the manner and wishes according to which we would like to enter the arena and operate.

First and foremost, the group, as I have mentioned, acts not as an exclusive party faction, but as a parliamentary group the members of which, beyond the political endeavors of the Hungarian Democratic Forum and beyond representing interests of constituencies, wish to express the mentality of the organized political opposition. Naturally, we also wish to make use of the possibility to initiate laws and amendments to laws when we have the means and opportunity to do so. At the same time, beyond the parliamentary licences, such as interpellations and questions, by issuing statements and standpoints we would like to make work relating to government supervision even more essential.

The Group of Opposition Democrats, as I have mentioned, is a parliamentary group. For precisely this reason, it values highly the existence of the group of independent deputies and also offers that in certain issues, on the basis of joint debate and agreement, its readiness to represent the same standpoint in debates and to vote in the same way. We ask for this same basic position from the group of independent deputies.

I also announce that the group is made up of the deputies who signed the founding statement. We do not wish to expand it, for the simple reason that I think that the following months, the time until the next parliamentary elections, is too short. At the same time, cooperation with the group of independents provides the possibility for taking more extensive action with greater effectiveness.

The remainder of what I have to add is technical. These were the essential elements of principled importance, concerning the operation of the group. I would like for us to be given a place, as a group, in the National Assembly, and for the leadership of parliament to provide a room, technical conditions, the minimum of which, in 1989, are a typewriter and telephone, in a decent manner. We would like to ask parliament for the possibility—obviously not now since it cannot be accomplished technically, the machine cannot be reprogrammed—that the group, the opposition group should be able to sit together in a bloc, in a sector, so that during the course of events they will be able to hold discussions with one another or coordinate stands on controversial issues.

The deputies who have signed, that is, the members of the group, are Gyorgy Banffy from Budapest, Dr Jozsef Debreczeni from County Bacs-Kiskun, Dr Gyula Marx from County Zala, Dr Erno Raffay from County Csongrad, Gabor Roszik from County Pest, Attila Zsigmond from Budapest, and myself.

Thank you, Mr Speaker.

Opposition Parties Hold Meetings

AU3009193089 Paris AFP in English 1847 GMT 30 Sep 89

[Text] Budapest, Sept 30 (AFP)—Hungarian Christian Democrats and Social Democrats convened in separate meetings here Saturday to prepare for their role as participants in a multi-party society.

The Christian Democratic party, after a 40-year absence from the political scene, opened a one-day national conference in a Budapest school under the slogan, "With God, for our country and for liberty." The party, now claiming 3,000 members, was to approve new rules and a party program as well as elect members to its ruling bodies.

Christian Democrats from Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy, West Germany and Austria were on hand for the Hungarian party's first official gathering, which followed an earlier informal meeting last June. The Christian Democrats, who had emerged as the main opposition party following Hungary's last free elections in 1947, are hoping to win seats in the Hungarian parliament in a general election scheduled for next year.

Sandor Keresztes, chairman of their conference organizing committee, said the Christian Democrats' aim was to contribute to the creation of a "democratic multi-party system" and to the "welfare of the Hungarian people."

The Social Democratic party, claiming 6,000 members, met Saturday to prepare for a party congress to be held in November and to determine policy from now until the general election. The party was also meeting in an attempt to patch up internal differences which have threatened to factionalize the organization. Older social democrats who were members of the party before 1949 favor a harder line against the ruling communists than the younger generation.

Nemeth on Importance of Multiparty System

LD0110001189 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 30 Sep 89

[Text] The premier attended the Gyor Michaelmas Daisy Festival, where he spoke about the interconnections of the multiparty system and the economy.

[Begin recording] [Nemeth] It is not enough to speak about constitutionality or legal statehood in the political system alone. A constitutional order is also necessary in the economy, so that there should be no possibility for a minister or ministry's head of department to change the activity of an enterprise or collective by means of an ordinance, instruction, or decree. Government has one duty: to form the system of conditions for this as soon as possible. Many tasks remain. It is necessary to dismantle the enormous number of legal regulations still present in the economy, and parallel to this, broaden the sphere of action for enterprises and entrepreneurs, whether they be communal, state, cooperative, or private property.

A decisive role in the fact that the country is in its current situation is played by this monolithic, secretly functioning, skulking one-party system, or party-state system. That is why I regard the functioning of a multiparty system, parliamentary system, which also plays a role maintaining balance—which ensures social supervision or control—to be a very necessary condition. This makes government's work more overseen and more open, and if government's work is overseen to a greater extent and more open, then in my conviction a system of power functioning amidst the conditions of a multiparty system, ranging as far as local self-government, the councils, and local communities canot evade or slip through this. [end recording]

Interior Ministry Members Prepare for Congress

LD0110113689 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0700 GMT 1 Oct 89

[Text] Members of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [HSWP] in the Ministry of the Interior, have committed themselves to the violence-free establishment of constitutional statehood and a democratic social system. This was stated at consultations which they held in the spirit of preparing for the [HSWP] Congress. They took a resolute stand against the profession [involving employment in] the Ministry of the Interior becoming, in a multi-party system, a scene of battle between parties and party interests. Therefore, they decided that the HSWP's Ministry of the Interior Committee would cease its activities with immediate effect and the party organizations in the Ministry of the Interior workplaces would gradually cease by the end of the year. The committee proposed to party members within the Ministry of the Interior to decide for themselves which—residential, territorial, or other—organizations they want to join.

Industry Ministry To Discontinue Uranium Mining

AU2909123389 Budapest MTI in English 1257 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Text] Budapest, 27 Sep (MTI)—Uranium mining is to be discontinued in Hungary, the Ministry of Industry announced on Wednesday, passing on the government decision.

It was reported that the total amount of state subsidy to uranium mining was 3,000 million forints last year, and direct support totals 2,800 million forints this year.

To uphold production would require an additional 4,000 million forints in direct state subsidies. This is why the closure of the mine in the vicinity of Pecs has become necessary.

No decision has been made on the exact date as yet. The plan to close down the mine is to be completed by January 30, 1990.

Livelihood problems are to be eased by providing support to moving, age preferential retirement, and so on. For any major losses in income, other assistance will also be justified: reducing repayment installments on home loans is one example.

Train Carrying Refugees Leaves Warsaw for FRG

LD0110140789 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 1 Oct 89

[Text] PAP has just reported that early this morning a special train with a group of several hundred GDR citizens left Warsaw East station for the FRG. I remind you that in the second half of September, the group occupied the FRG Embassy in Warsaw, as well as other facilities near the capital.

Takes 800 GDR Refugees to FRG

LD0110185289 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 1 Oct 89

[Text] In accordance with an agreement reached by the interested sides, early this morning, from the Warsaw east station a special train took a group of over 800 GDR citizens to the FRG. This group occupied, in the second half of September, the FRG Embassy in Warsaw, and stayed in other locations near the capital. In negotiations which started on Friday, the Polish side did not take a direct part, limiting its participation to organizational and technical assistance. At the basis of this attitude there lies a conviction that this is, above all, a matter for the two German states, and the practical way to resolve it must be worked out by these states. The FRG and GDR understood this attitude, acknowledging that the solution adopted should not lead to the worsening of Polish relations with the FRG or GDR. It is expected that the FRG Embassy in Warsaw will resume its normal work.

Skubiszewski on GDR Refugees

AU3009194489 Hamburg BILD in German 30 Sep 89 pp 1, 4

[Interview with Polish Foreign Minister Krzysztos Skubiszewski by Karl-Ludwig Guensche: "We Will Not Send Anyone Back"; place and date not given]

[Text] BILD: An increasing number of GDR refugees are coming to Poland. Will your border remain open?

Skubiszewski: I, on my part—I am talking as the foreign minister—do not intend to close the border with the GDR. No, the Mazowiecki Government will not do this.

BILD: And no GDR citizen must be afraid of being deported?

Skubiszewski: No. They need not be afraid. We will not send anybody back under compulsion.

BILD: However, a solution is still impossible to predict?

Skubiszewski: You know that negotiations on this also take place in Warsaw. We will certainly find a solution for all categories of people who come to us from the GDR—a solution which is pragmatic and humanitarian. One has to wait for the shape it will finally take. I will return to Warsaw on Sunday or Monday [1, 2 October] and see what remains to be done.

Foreign Affairs Minister's UN Talks Continue

Meets Shevardnadze in New York

LD0110141589 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 1 Oct 89

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski, who is in New York, has had a meeting with Eduard Shevardnadze, head of Soviet diplomacy. During their talks they raised fundamental aspects of mutual relations—the alliance, common interests, contacts between people, economic relations, political consultations, and elimination of problems dating back to the period of World War II.

Minister Skubiszewski also met the heads of diplomacy of the GDR, Oskar Fischer, and of China, Qian Qichen.

In an interview for the PAP correspondent in New York, Minister Skubiszewski said: I have encountered great goodwill towards Poland and great interest in the road we have chosen. I believe that this gives us opportunities for gaining concrete support, especially economic assistance we so much need.

Interviewed on Meetings

LD0210012089 Warsaw PAP in English 2334 GMT 1 Oct 89

[Text] New York, Oct. 1—"In New York I met with a lot of goodwill for Poland, with great interest in the new road which we have chosen. I think that this gives us a chance to win concrete support, and particularly economic assistance which we need so badly. This is the situation which happens once and we must make the best of it. There is a lot of goodwill, a lot of interest, the point is to translate them into concrete steps, practical things", Poland's Minister of Foreign Affairs Krzysztof Skubiszewski who was taking part in the 44th session of the U.N. General Assembly told PAP's New York correspondent.

Asked what is the stance of Poland on the future of Europe and the matter of the unification of two German states, Minister Skubiszewski said:

"While taking into regard all historical and political factors and at the same time being a realist on the issue, I think that the unification of Germany is a very distant matter. Of course the German nation which is divided today and lives in two stats can organize its life in the way it wants to do it but one has to remember that this does not exhaust the problem. In relation to Germany, certain powers of the USSR, Great Britain, U.S. and France, the four powers which used to occupy Germany in the past, are still binding. Without consent of these countries, the unification of Germany cannot take place.

"There is still another, very important aspect, namely European one. Today, the issue of the unification is not only the matter of Germans and two German states alone. Neither is it the question of the role of powers but also the matter of the whole European continent, particularly the countries neighbouring with Germany who also have something to say on the issue. Thus, one has to take into account various factors. Therefore, in my opinion, the unification of Germany belongs to distant future. One has to remember that from words to facts, the road is often fairly long," he said.

While answering another question, the head of the Polish diplomacy said that economic problems were given priority in all of his political and diplomatic talks.

"At present, the Polish minister of foreign affairs has to talk a lot about economic problems and to think in the economic categories. International financial institutions have various demands and requirements. We can count on the support of many countries. This is the conviction I won in the course of the talks I held," Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski said.

Holds Meetings With Counterparts

*LD0210014289 Warsaw PAP in English
0003 GMT 2 Oct 89*

[Text] New York, Oct. 1—Poland's Foreign Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski who was taking part in the 44th session of U.N. General Assembly met here last Friday [29 September] with FRG's Vice-Chancellor and Minister of Foreign Affairs Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

PAP has learned that during a lengthy talk, Skubiszewski and Genscher discussed a number of problems including economic relations and FRG's participation in the assistance programme for Poland, as well as the so far unsolved problems in other fields and international issues. They shared the stand as to the necessity of a breakthrough and opening new chapter in their relations.

Minister Skubiszewski met also with his GDR's counterpart Oskar Fischer. The two discussed most topical questions pertaining to bilateral relations and certain matters of interest for Poland and the GDR, particularly those concerning the region of Baltic.

During Skubiszewski's meeting with Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China Qian Qichen the sides reviewed Polish-Chinese relations and expressed the will for their further development. They also stressed that it is necessary to take efforts to expand mutually beneficial trade exchange.

Skubiszewski met also with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze. During the meeting the two tackled primary aspects of bilateral relations, the alliance, common interests, contacts between societies, economic relations, political consultations and the elimination of problems which have their origin in the years of World War Two.

Skubiszewski and Shevardnadze agreed as to the usefulness of visits on the high level.

The matters pertaining to the Warsaw Treaty and CEMA were discussed separately. The sides also tackled selected international problems such as Vienna negotiations, cooperation in the Baltic region, regional contacts, conference on Afghanistan and others.

Member of the Polish delegation to the 44th session of U.N. General Assembly Deputy Janusz Onyszkiewicz last Friday met with activists of the Polish scientific institute in New York and with other leading representatives of Polonian milieus. He briefed them on sociopolitical transformations under way in Poland and answered a number of questions concerning events in Poland and prospects for Poland's development.

Leadership Congratulates PRC on Anniversary

*LD3009200289 Warsaw PAP in English
1803 GMT 30 Sep 89*

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 30—Polish President Wojciech Jaruzelski sent a congratulatory cable to President of the People's Republic of China Yang Shangkun to mark the National Day of the People's Republic of China, the 40th anniversary of proclaiming that state.

On the same occasion, Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki sent a congratulatory cable to Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China Li Peng.

Also, PUWP CC [Polish United Workers Party Central Committee] First Secretary Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski sent a congratulatory cable to General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party CC Jiang Zemin.

Funeral for Poles Executed by Red Army in 1939

*LD0210092189 Warsaw PAP in English
0047 GMT 2 Oct 89*

[Text] Grodno, Oct. 1—35 Polish soldiers and officers fallen in combat with or executed in September 1939 by troops of the Red Army entering Poland, whose bodies were exhumed in the past several days, were buried in a local cemetery in the border village of Kalety (30 kms from Grodno) today.

The ceremony gathered over 1.5 thousand people from the village and nearby localities. The remains of the soldiers and officers and the tall wooden cross at the foot of their graves were consecrated. The coffins were interred to the tune of funeral music.

OKP Deputies Meet 'Free Ukrainians' Leader

*LD3009183189 Warsaw PAP in English
1712 GMT 30 Sep 89*

[Text] Warsaw, Sep. 30—The Press Office of the Citizen's Parliamentary Floor Group (OKP) conveyed to PAP a communique which reads in part:

OKP Chairman Bronislaw Geremek and Sejm Deputy Wlodzimierz Mokry (OKP) met on Sept 30 with General

Secretary of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians Vasil Veryha, now on a visit to Poland.

Veryha spoke about the interest with which the world Ukrainian community followed changes taking place in Poland and the Ukraine and declared readiness of assistance for the Ukrainian community in Poland.

Geremek and Mokry presented efforts made by the citizen's committee and the OKP for the Ukrainian community and other national minorities whose right to cultivate their own religion, tradition, culture and language, including school, should be absolutely respected.

Jaruzelski Receives France's Giscard d'Estaing

LD3009201389 Warsaw PAP in English
1857 GMT 30 Sep 89

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 30: President Wojciech Jaruzelski received outstanding French politician, former president of France Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

Giscard d'Estaing briefed Jaruzelski on his initiative put forward at the European Parliament on EC's economic action for Poland.

The two politicians emphasized that the most efficient way to solve Polish economic problems is to make use of the resources and capabilities of the Polish economy. Poland's economic cooperation with other countries should help release them. It is also necessary to seek new, unconventional forms of cooperation with the EC.

They also exchanged views on some international problems.

NBP President Recounts World Bank Talks

LD0210085289 Warsaw PAP in English
0029 GMT 2 Sep 89

[Text] Washington, Oct. 1: President of the National Bank of Poland, NBP, Professor Wladyslaw Baka, who took part in the recent session of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank in Washington, held talks on Friday with President of the World Bank Barber Conable with whom he discussed issues linked with the current phase of preparations for the signing of an agreement between Poland and the World Bank.

NBP president told PAP that talks on granting to Poland of the so-called standby credit should be finalized in the next several weeks. The credit, about 300 million dollars, is meant to support the process of reconstruction and stabilization. At the same time the World Bank confirmed its engagement in the process of structural changes in Poland's economy and the preparation of credit worth almost one billion dollars for the moderization of Poland's economy, said Baka.

Of course the obtaining of those credits will depend on our readiness and our programme. We know the weakest spots in our economy. IMF and World Bank's aim must lead towards the increase of export capability for in the future we must become a solvent partner, said MBP's president.

World Bank's Vice-President Thalwitz will visit Poland in a week or two to diagnose and advise on what kind of implementation mechanisms should be introduced to most efficiently take advantage of the granted aid, said Professor Baka.

Baka stressed that also Western commercial banks are very much interested in the Polish economy experiement, in reforms and in the reconstruction of Poland's economy. In Washington we had more offers of meetings from presidents of commercial banks than time for talks. This new turn of attention on Poland by representatives of commercial banks stems from their evaluation that Poland has potential possibilities for economic development.

Referring to meetings with representatives of financial circles, U.S. citizens of Polish descent, Baka said that they came out forward with initiatives to create financial institutions (banks) through which Americans of Polish descent could invest in Poland. This is the first idea of this kind. We spoke about the possibility of the creation of three large banks during six months, with Polish capital, but also banks which would be sponsored and owned by American Polonia. The banks would be private with their seat in Poland. The aim of these banks would be to promote specified economic activity in Poland.

Rakowski Receives NEWSWEEK Editor 29 Sep

LD2909223689 Warsaw PAP in English
2035 GMT 29 Sep 89

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 29: PUWP [Polish United Workers Party] Central Committee 1st Secretary Mieczyslaw Rakowski received here today the Editorial Board of NEWSWEEK with the weekly's editor-in-chief Stephen Smith.

Rakowski briefed his guests on the PUWP's opinions on the problems resulting from political and social transformations under way in Poland.

Sejm Debate on Economy Opens 29 Sep

LD2909135789 Warsaw PAP in English
1011 GMT 29 Sep 89

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 29—The Sejm (lower chamber of Polish parliament) started its meeting here today. The agenda of the debates includes:

—Report of the Sejm Economic, Budget and Finance Committee on government draft law on the implementation of the state budget in October and on the amendment of the budget law for 1989 and on amendments to several other laws,

—Deputies' question time,

—The chamber added to the agenda the first reading of a draft law on the National Council of the judiciary and on the changes in the composition of Sejm committees.

The Sejm debates will be continued on Saturday.

The first to take part in the discussion on the October budget was deputy premier, Minister of Finance Leszek Balcerowicz.

Balcerowicz stressed that although the draft budget law presented by the government has some shortcomings, but the basic cause of this was the fact that the government had only seven days to prepare it. In this situation the draft could not be based on an economic programme, which at that period of time was in the process of preparation. Thus in essence the main aim of the law was to legally sanction budget's real obligation which appeared in September in result of limiting the level of the bank credit to 3.4 trillion zloties.

The next part of Balcerowicz's address was devoted to the presentation to the chamber of the outlines of the economic programme. It deals with stabilizing steps, deep institutional transformations. However there is a need for an initial phase, chiefly devoted to the struggle with inflation. It should embrace, among other things, the change of indexation formula, lowering of coal subsidies, strengthening of discipline of payments to the state budget. The initial phase must also include the process of demonopolization, and steps aimed to change the ownership structures, reform of public financing as well as the working out of a social security programme.

Sejm Passes Budget Law, Raises Government Credit

LD3009002989 Warsaw PAP in English
2311 GMT 29 Sep 89

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 29—The new Polish Government formed by Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki on September 12 sat for the first time in the Sejm today. This government had to produce to the Sejm a draft budget for October within only seven days because the previous provisional budget had covered September alone. The Sejm even turned a blind eye on the procedure just to make the adoption of this act possible before the end of this month.

The document was adopted after corrections had been made. The Sejm ruled that under the present situation there was no other way but to accept financing of the increased deficit by raising the bank's credit for the government up to 4.9 trillion zlotys.

The deputies differed in their opinions on the government programme as a whole till the last moment. One of the proposals, supported by majority until the Sejm meeting began, agreed only to the greater credit. A variety of other remedies described in the proposal, fragmentary though, did not get support.

The minority's project accepted the government-proposed version except for the regulation on retroactive taxes. Eventually, the Sejm chose the minority's reasons during a debate which was not easy.

The deputies regard their final decision, as one of the speakers put it, as a kind of vote of confidence for the Mazowiecki government and as the Sejm's gift for the entire crew of government stuntmen who took upon themselves to rescue the Polish economy. It is a gift because the government bill was full of flaws disputed by lawyers and economists who argued about the purity of lawmaking.

That speaker was deputy Aleksander Malachowski who also appealed to the prime minister for organising a massive national money raising for a "republic salvation fund."

Many deputies thought similar way as deputy Jozef Lochowski who showed little enthusiasm when he spoke of giving no choice to the Sejm but addressed the following words to the entire Nation: "We cannot live with illusions and dreams, distanced from what is going on around us, and without awareness that we have bogged down in a dreadful crisis from which we must get out with our own forces. This is being confirmed by all our foreign partners, for all that is outside can only help us but nothing can stand for our work, effort and nothing can be done without sacrifice."

Deputy Andrzej Sidor came out with an appeal of the citizens' initiative group from the Waizowna rural commune in the Warsaw province concerning the organisation of social support for the debt repayment fund.

Questions connected with the budget law adopted today will be dealt with by the Senate on Saturday morning. According to the constitution the Senate has the right to propose changes to the Sejm within seven days.

Also today the deputies heard the first reading of a government bill on the national council of courts. The bill was read out by Minister Aleksander Bentkowski.

According to April amendments to the constitution, the national courts council will choose candidates for judges and move for their appointment by the president.

The council will this way not only have a direct influence on the number of judges but also guarantee their independence, the independence of courts, and respond to general problem of law- abidingness and administration of justice.

The Sejm will continue debates on Saturday to hear government replies to deputies interpellations and questions.

Sejm Justice Committee Meets 29 Sep

LD2909204189 Warsaw PAP in English 1655 GMT 29 Sep 89

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 29—The Sejm Justice Committee changed its chairman today. In connection with the fact that Aleksander Bentkowski, who had performed this function so far, assumed the duties of the justice minister and thus offered his resignation, the chairmanship of the committee was entrusted to Sejm Deputy Jozef Zych of the United Peasant Party.

The essential part of the debates was dominated by two questions. The first one concerned the procedure of appointing judges. Under the Constitution, they are now appointed by Poland's president on the motion of a national judiciary board that does not yet exist however and the draft of the proper law was only submitted to the Sejm. The Constitution envisages that pending the setting up of a national judiciary board Poland's president appoints judges in tune with the hitherto procedure, that is, on the motion of the justice minister and the first president of the Supreme Court and Poland's president received such motions. In connection with reservations aroused by this procedure of appointment in the Citizen's Parliamentary club, the president decided to consult the Sejm opinion on this question.

In the vote, the Justice Committee came out against expressing opinion on this question at all.

The committee also discussed the present situation in prisons. Justice Minister Bentkowski said it was dramatic. About fifty protest actions by prisoners have taken place since June. At first they were not dangerous and consisted in passive resistance, but later on gained in force and transformed into violent actions leading to seizing prison pavilions and buldings. Deeming the prisoners' postulates concerning wages, welfare questions and health protection right, the justice minister pointed to the necessity to normalize the situation in prisons.

The deputies said it was necessary to amend the executive penal code and the Justice Ministry had already prepared the draft of such an amendment. They decided to set up a joint committee made up of Sejm deputies and representatives of the Justice Ministry and the public prosecutor's office to urgently discuss the situation in prisons.

Senate Defines 'Stance' on State Budget

LD2709040789 Warsaw PAP in English 0102 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 26—The Senate today defined its stance on the government draft law on the implementation of the state budget in October, 1989, on changes in the budget law for 1989, and some other laws. This stance will be presented to the Sejm on its Friday meeting over budget questions.

The Senate voiced its understanding of the difficulties facing the government in connection with the very bad financial situation of the state. While accepting the government proposal to increase the budget deficit by 1.5 trillion zloties in October, the senate criticised it saying that would release an additional stream of money into circulation. The Senate agreed to it in the name of helping the government at the beginning of its work. The Senate, however, voted against the retroactive taxation of enterprises proposed in the bill.

The Senate appointed chairmen of some of its committees (in place of the men now holding government posts) and the secretary of Senate.

Vice-Minister of Finance Wojciech Misiag presented the budget bill on the Senate forum. He assured the senators that the present draft would be the last provisional solution. The government will submit to parliament its proposal of changes in the budget law within fortnight from now which will comprise full balance of incomes and expenditures until the end of this year.

The economic programme is outlined in two planes: longterm measures and quick stabilising moves. The latter, first of all aimed at de-monopolisation of the economy, especially food economy, must, however, cause price hikes. Such a necessity is caused to the same extent by the need to stabilize the state budget. All other solutions consisting in artificial control of price increase and maintaining their incorrect structure would have to lead, in effect, to the amassement of monetary reserves disorganising the market and being equal or even greater inconvenience to the people.

The economic programme also means stricter financial policy. The government asked the parliament to elevate the ceilings of expenditures which would be connected with greater deficit, more precisely speaking, a permission to increase the credit with the national bank of poland in October by the sum exceeding 1.5 trillion zlotys.

The vice-minister stressed that he treated the increasing of budgetary deficit as temporary solution. It should not be higher than now (3.4 trillion zloties) by the end of this year.

The discussion which started from the presentation of the position of two senate committees: for national economy,. and for initiatives and legislation, in fact questioned the key elements of the government-proposed budgetary solutions for October.

Andrzej Stelmachowski did not support the negative opinion on the government bill. He stood on the side of adopting the proposal to increase the budget deficit. In his opinion obstacles should not be put in the way of the government of Tadeusz Mazowiecki by preventing him from covering the payment liabilities in budget sphere, among other fields.

Many speakers voiced the opinion that the state treasury must seek major revenue sources. Senator Janusz Woznica said one of them is incomes from customs fees.

A Senate resolution concerning its stance on the budget bill was adopted with 44 votes for and 8 abstentions.

This resolution will be passed to the Sejm. The Senate will meet again on Saturday to see to what extent the possibly amended budget law allows for the proposals given in the Senate's opinion.

The Senate changed chairmen of three Senate committees and a Senate secretary. It recalled chairman of the national economy committee Witold Trzeciakowski, Chairwoman of the Committee for Culture, Mass Media, Science, and National Education Anna Radziwill, and Chairman of the Committee for Local Self-Government Jerzy Regulski.

It appointed new chairmen: (respectively) Cezary Jozefiak, Roman Duda, and Jerzey Stepien. Senator Stepien was called off his post as Senate secretary which was taken by Bartlomej Kolodziej.

Senate Approves Budget Plan 30 Sep

LD0110000189 Warsaw PAP in English 2004 GMT 30 Sep 89

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 30—At its 8th meeting today the Senate examined the motion of the Senate committee for the national economy, tabled by Cezary Jozefiak, proposing the Senate not to object to the provisional budget for October, which had been adopted by the lower house Sejm on Friday.

The Senate agreed and adopted a respective resolution after a brief dispute between two senators, who said that the adoption of the budget will be a vote of confidence for the government and voiced the hope that this decision would meet with public support. The senators supported the budget law with 58 votes for and two abstentions.

The senators also made a number of motions chiefly referring to the economic and political changes in Poland. The first lot of motions concerned the passing of state property into the private hands of state-owned enterprise directors who are usually members of the nomenklatura. The senators spoke about this process with concern and asked to be kept informed about this and the cases of unequal treatment of the private sector.

One of the motions proposed the appointment of an inquiry group that would examine the cases of the state's taking over many private enterprises against the decree on nationalisation shortly after World War 2.

The second group of motions concerned inflation, price race, depreciation of currency, and consequences of these phenomena. The senators described the recent fuel price hikes as harmful to agriculture. It is urgent to develop and anti-inflation economic programme and inform the nation about the concepts of this programme.

Legal solutions present in Polish post-war history were referred to by Senator Roman Ciesielski who—provoked by a thesis now frequently seen in the press and TV that the Polish people were against having a Senate in the referendum of 1946 and that it should be reinstated also by a referendum—postulated disclosing the entire truth about the results of that referendum which, in his and the electors' opinion, were faked.

Another aspect of the functioning of the law, namely, the problem of serving prison terms in the context of continued strikes in prisons, was discussed by Senator Andrzej Fenrych who delivered a statement of 100 prison guards from Tarnow. The guards want politics removed from their service, a right to have trade unions, and liquidation of the regional boards of penitentiaries.

Senator Leszek Piotrowski took part in a conference on prisoners' protests and rebellions, which was held at the Ministry of Justice last Friday. The ministry appealed to the convicts to cut protests and promised to start working on amnesty law.

"If you expect help from deputies and senators," the senator addressed the prisoners, "you cannot continue stubbornness and protest actions."

Senator Walerian Piotrowski opined that the necessary humanisation of imprisonment should not be identified with excessive, unjustified tolerance for perpetrators of offences threatening all citizens sense of security.

Closing the Senate meeting, speaker Stelmachowski said that some of these problems, especially the nomenklaturais taking over state own companies, should be subject of Senate work and, perhaps, its legislative initiative.

Premier Mazowiecki Meets Walesa 30 Sep

LD0110153389 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 1 Oct 89

[Text] Premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki met with Lech Walesa yesterday. The subject of the talks was the dramatic state of the country's economy and Poles ever more difficult living conditions. The indispensible activities of the government in this situation were discussed, the effectiveness of which will depend on understanding and support from society.

Gdansk Citizens Dissatisfied; Walesa Calms Fears

LD0110215689 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 1 Oct 89

[Text] The atmosphere of Lech Walesa's meeting with Gdansk inhabitants after mass at St. Bridget Church was burdened with general dissatisfaction and fears for the future associated with the constant increases in prices. Lech Walesa, admitting that those dissatisfied were right, simultaneously appealed for careful thought, activism, and participation in the solution to the problems. To a question about the future of the Citizens' Committees, Lech Walesa admitted that they must be restored. A question about the possibility of the withdrawal of Poland from the Warsaw Pact was recognized by him as demogogic.

Rakowski Attends Party Floor Group Meeting

LD2909021689 Warsaw PAP in English 2205 GMT 28 Sep 89

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 28—The party and Sejm problems were discussed at the meeting of the PUWP [Polish United Workers Party] parliamentary floor group here today. In the focus there were matters pertaining to cooperation between the caucus, PUWP CC [Central Committee] and its Political Bureau as well as preparations for the 11th PUWP congress. The debates were attended by Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski.

Thirty-five deputies delegated by the PUWP caucus are to take part in the work of the central congress commission.

Participants of the meeting got acquainted with the statements made by representatives of the caucus at the joint meeting of the CC Political Bureau and the Presidium of the PUWP caucus held recently.

As to the relations between the caucus and the Central Committee, the opinion in the caucus prevails that "nothing about us without us", an equal right of veto in the partnership. In its striving to play an independent public role, the caucus wishes to have a possibility to print its own supplement to the PUWP daily "TRYBUNA LUDU". Edited by the caucus, the supplement could be called "TRYBUNA PARLAMENTARNA" (Parliamentary Rostrum).

While speaking about Sejm matters, deputy Slawomir Wiatr put forth the motivation behind the draft law on political parties which is being prepared by the PUWP floor group. The point is to create legal norms in which they could operate on equal-right, no-privilege basis.

While discussing the report by a government representative concerning the planned changes in the system of indexation, members of the caucus recalled that already at the moment when the law had been passed, they opposed the solutions which the government now intends to alter. It was said that the caucus has a constructive attitude to cooperation with the government.

Party Caucus Discusses 'Acute Crisis'

LD3009201689 Warsaw PAP in English 1952 GMT 30 Sep 89

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 30—The PUWP [Polish United Workers Party] parliamentary floor group met twice today, on the day of the Sejm debate, to discuss its initiative on adopting a stance on the condition of PUWP and setting the date for the party's 11th congress. The discussion was stormy.

Spokeswoman for the Caucus Dobrochna Kedzierska said that the deputies discussed moves aimed at the consolidation of the reformatory forces in the party and creating a political platform before the 11th congress which, in the opinion of the deputies, should convene still this year.

Today's debate of the caucus reflected the gravity of the moment, the spokeswoman stressed.

The deputies said that the party is in an acute crisis and one cannot postpone solving its dramatic and pressing problems. They also stressed that this is important not only for the PUWP but also for Poland, the spokeswoman said, adding that those problems will be put forward by the caucus' presidium at the PUWP CC [Central Committee] plenum to be held on Tuesday, October 3.

Wiatr Considers PZPR's Future, Reform

AU2909152889 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Sep 89 pp 1,2

[Report by Tomasz Szymanski: "What Kind of Congress? What Kind of Party?"]

[Excerpts] There was warm applause for Slawomir Wiatr, Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] Central Committee secretary, at the beginning and at the end of his meeting [date not given] with party members at the "Marceli Nowotko" Steelworks and the Ostrowiec Swietokrzyski aktiv. Closing the discussion, which lasted almost 4 hours, the secretary said: "I hope that we will meet again as members of one party following the 11th congress." [passage omitted]

Replying to the several dozen questions that were put to him, Slawomir Wiatr said:

"I cannot give a clear-cut answer to the question of who was personally responsible for our defeat in the Sejm and Senate elections. You say that the blame should be placed on General Jaruzelski and Comrade Rakowski.... However, perhaps we should look further afield and seek the causes of our defeat in the mechanisms by which the party operates? Perhaps we should go back to 1956, when we failed to exploit the opportunity presented by widespread public support and failed to see the implementation of democratic reforms through to the end? Or perhaps we should look at the end of the 1960's and the middle of the 1970's when, in contrast to many other countries, we decided not to effect a profound restructuring of our economy? Or perhaps we should seek the causes in the principles underlying the functioning of our party; in the party structures, the very rigid ideological limits on action, and the lack of opportunity for debate?

"We have to draw up three party programs at the 11th congress. One such program should outline a vision of a new social order, and a second one should set out ways of recovering power and then exercising that power in a new way.

"The new program should take account of the following likely political scenario. Shortly, as a result of internal divisions within 'Solidarity,' a battle will begin for the creation of a coalition of progressive forces in Poland. If the ideological limits of the new party are too narrow, we will close the door on other progressive social movements. This does not, of course, mean that all our potential partners will immediately join us. Indeed, we would find ourselves in a state of some confusion if some of the people who are currently members of the 'opposition' were to ask to join us. This process will take time.

"The program issue is also a question of the people who will be identified with it. We have to look for leaders in the party; comrades who will be able to win public support and people who will be identified with the new program.

"When will the congress be held? There are two things that we have to remember: First, it should be held as soon as possible and second, it cannot be allowed to become a missed opportunity. So, appropriate preparations have to be made for it. Surely no one can predict what the political scene in Poland will look like in 3 months' time, or in 6 months' time; how the public will react to the reforms introduced by Mazowiecki's government and how 'Solidarity' will change. The congress must adopt a proper stance on all these matters and cannot simply improvise. The resolutions adopted at the congress cannot lose their significance several months later, because of political, social, and economic developments. So, on the one hand, the congress must take place quickly and, on the other hand, it must provide an opportunity to create a program that will remain in force for a longer period of time.

"What is 'Solidarity'? It is proving to be weak in organizing itself as a trade union, and it does not seem to fit the traditional definition of a political party. So it is a political movement that currently enjoys strong public support. Will it enjoy this support for long? If we were in power, I think that it would, because it would rally all those who are displeased with the results produced by our governments. The formation of a government in which 'Solidarity' enjoys a preponderant influence alters the situation. There will be a polarization of views within 'Solidarity.' It is becoming apparent that what we could call the Christian Democrat forces are gaining the upper hand at the expense of those who favor a socialist direction.

"Surely the most immediate and awkward problem that we have to solve is that of the party and the workplace. We joined a party in which activity centered on the workplace. The idea that the party should be present in the workplace has become deeply ingrained in us, and we view every attempt to remove it as an attack on us.

"I think that the center of the political struggle is going to shift to the local community. However, our presence in local communities is almost negligible. We lack money and people who are capable of gathering a group of comrades around them, and we still do not perceive the need for this.

"The Sejm will shortly pass a law on political parties. We have already completed our bill, and it will shortly be discussed by our deputies club. We will have think about where our party should be present. I think that it should be present wherever it has members. However, we have to remember that the party's presence will be entirely different from what it has been until now."

More Responses to Party Opinion Poll

AU2909135289 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Sep 89 p 2

['DIK' report: "A New Party After The Congress"]

[Text] A guaranteed possibility of directly electing delegates to the 11th Congress of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] and the need to present the opinions of the rank and file membership about the present and future of the PZPR as a basis for a frank party debate on this subject—these are typical views of party members who have answered the questions contained in the opinion poll.

The poll has been virtually completed. Now voivodship party cells are tallying the results, after which the Central Committee will do so. I think mathematical data on how many people answered which question is less important than the answers themselves.

In this sense, the poll can be considered the start of the precongress debate, especially because, according to our reporters, most party members want an earliest possible date for the congress.

So what concrete conclusions and proposals concerning party changes are provided by the results of the poll?

The Szczecin Municipal PZPR Committee has processed answers sent in by 81 party organizations, provided by a total of 1,318 party members and candidate members.

"The firm majority of party members, over 90 percent, are in favor of political, ideological, organizational, and programmatic changes to the party," says Janusz Miciak, secretary of the Szczecin party committee. "For example, in question 1, 1,152 respondents gave answer A [in favor of changes to the election rules so that the rank and file has greater influence on the election of congress delegates]; in question 2, 1,057 gave answer A [yes]: and in question 3, 1,131 gave answer A [yes]. However, 1,125 respondents said they wanted the PZPR to transform into a new party [question 4].

Answers from the remaining party organizations in Szczecin are still coming in, and are being processed as soon as they are received. However, a preliminary analysis confirms the following predominant pattern of replies: Question 1, answer A: question 2, answer A; question 3, answer A; and question 4, answer B.

Kazimierz Stoklos, departmental director in the Krosno Voivodship PZPR Committee, says that a preliminary analysis of answers received in the Sub-Carpathian region indicate that most party members want changes in the rules that govern the election of congress delegates, broader possibilities of nominating and approving candidates for this function, and direct influence by primary party organizations on who will represent a given region or community at the congress. It ought to be said that party members in Krosno Voivodship have already been saying these things for some time.

Generally, one can say that most party members want a profound reform to the party. However, when it comes to details, opinions are divided. The questions are even being criticized.

"We have had affirmative replies to the second question about giving candidate members voting rights," says Wojciech Kurpiel, departmental director in the Ostroleka Voivodship PZPR Committee. "But many comrades insist that the statute is still in force, and the statute can only be amended by the congress. Some comrades do not like the way question 3 is phrased, which is vague and requires further thought. People have difficulty in understanding what it means.

"The respondents say they want far-reaching and radical changes, but a lot depends on the age and achievements of each party member. Younger members are more radical. Older ones are more conservative, and treat their life's work in the party with respect."

Similar views are to be heard in the Lenin Steelworks PZPR Committee. Andrzej Curylko, secretary in this committee, says that although most members are inclined toward reform, many older members are inclined in the opposite direction, especially those who, to use the old expression, have devoted their lives to the party. Nevertheless, most PZPR members are simply waiting for the congress to decide.

Participation in the opinion poll is also an opportunity to speak out on current problems. Discussions about the questions in the poll frequently spread to other topics. For example, one party member in Koszalin said that fears for tomorrow caused by the galloping prices makes it impossible to consider the party's future. Party members in Krosno Voivodship ask why there has been no party stance on the country's economic situation, the runaway inflation, and the high cost of living. They also say that the situation in the "Kazimierz-Juliusz" coalmine [where the "Solidarity" committee has prevented the use of the PZPR committee building] has a bearing on the subject and tone of discussions.

Rakowski Meets Polish Students' Activists

LD2309201689 Warsaw PAP in English
2002 GMT 23 Sep 89

[Text] Konin, Sept. 23—Activists of the ZSP Polish Students' Union held a national meeting today in Uniejow, Konin Voivodship, addressing many questions to PUWP CC [Polish United Workers Party Central Committee] First Secretary Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski who took part in the debates.

Speaking about reformers in the party and more broadly in society, Rakowski stated that in his view reformers were a minority in Poland. The basic mass of producers is still attached to socialism of the old type, not standing however for repression, prisons, but ensuring an equal level of social security to all, bringing about some measures of peaceful life, without price rises and sacrifices. This attachement to the past is becoming a barrier in the minds which is very difficult to overcome, Rakowski said.

Referring to the situation of the party, the CC first secretary described himself as an advocate of various mainstreams and orientations appearing in it, of a confrontation of views provided that all are allowed to speak out. He also said that there could be no barriers for grass-roots party initiatives such as the July 8th Movement, as the party needs intellectual revival.

OPZZ Members on Movement's Future

LD3009123989 Warsaw PAP in English
0019 GMT 30 Sep 89

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 29—Heads of the factory units of the All-Poland Alliance of Trade Unions OPZZ from Poland's 210 biggest work establishments discussed here today the place of their movement in the new arrangement of political forces in this country.

In the discussion on what to do to make the OPZZ more efficient and attractive to the working people, the debaters said that the movement should be granted more powers and should be closer to trade union organizations in big enterprises. There were voices demanding the convening of an OPZZ congress shortly to make appropriate decisions as to the basic structural changes within the movement.

Referring to those postulates, Alfred Miodowicz said that it was not possible to hold the congress now for the organization could not afford to pay for it at that moment. Speaking about a possibility to set up a new party to become OPZZ political base—Miodowicz said that there was a chance to form something bigger like a social movement, a democratic front of the working people.

He added that such a body had begun to emerge in the form of a group gathering well-known people, intellectuals and workers, under the leadership of Vice-President of the Socialist International Adam Schaff.

ZSL Chairman Ludwiczak Attends Tarnow Meeting

LD0210100789 Warsaw PAP in English
0049 GMT 2 Oct 89

[Text] Tarnow, Oct. 1—The plenary meeting of the voivodship committee of UPP (United Peasant Party) which was held here today with UPP CC Chairman Dominik Ludwiczak taking part, inaugurated a campaign before the 11th UPP Congress.

The plenum confirmed that peasants of the Tarnow region, which has been the cradle of the organized peasant movement, speak for the unity of the movement and the creation of one, strong, nation-wide peasant party. Thus they are against the attempts at splitting the peasant movement and setting up a number of small parties. They are also of the opinion that the transition towards the new party with its programme of 1946 should be evolutionary. These changes should be initiated by the 11th extraordinary congress of UPP.

"We have to form a strong party which would be taken into account by everybody. It should be a nation-wide party but first of all the one dealing with the problems of the countryside and agriculture," Ludwiczak said.

Citizens' Parliamentary Floor Group Meets

LD2909022689 Warsaw PAP in English
2255 GMT 28 Sep 89

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 28—The Citizens' Parliamentary Floor Group met here today to discuss the government's economic policy programme, intended changes within the state budget for October and amendments to the budget regulations.

After many-hour debate during which members of the Citizens' Parliamentary Floor Group voiced many critical opinions concerning the government proposals, deputies and senators resolved, nevertheless, to support the suggested budgetary changes except for the regulations concerning lifting the upper limit of the income tax to be binding retroactively and the question of the so called remuneration threshold, which will be solved along with the amendment of the indexation bill.

Participants in the discussion did not conceal their numerous objections concerning the liberalization programme of the economy put forth by the government. It was pointed out that it was not so much an economic programme but a way to react to the catastrophic economic situation in the country and that the marketization of the food sector triggered off hyperinflation. It was suggested that the government should not utterly give up the price control. Participants in the meeting expressed fears that society would not withstand further price shocks.

Apart from criticism, voices were heard that it is necessary to once again, despite justified objections, give Premier Mazowiecki's government the credit of confidence. It was stressed that the new cabinet is starting up burdened by the catastrophic state of economy inherited from its predecessor.

Private Farmers Solidarity Chairman on Group

LD3009100989 Warsaw PAP in English
0024 GMT 30 Sep 89

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 29—In connection with the information of Solidarnosc Deputy Roman Bartoszcze at the Sejm meeting on Friday [29 September], who reported on the birth of a deputy floor group-PSL [Polish Peasant Party], spokesman for the Private Farmers Solidarnosc Union Jacek Szymanderski said:

"I state that the PSL has nothing to do with the PSL-Solidarnosc now being organised by Jozef Slisz, it is not a party founded by Private Farmers' Solidarnosc nor one enjoying any support from or emanating from the OKP (Citizens' Parliamentary Floor Group).

"It is only an independent intitiative of individual persons. It is worth noting that the group includes 4 members of the United Peasant Party (UPP). Thus, we should conclude that the new party is part of the UPP struggle to regain its identity, to change its shop sign."

Nomenklatura's Influence on Apparatus Viewed

PM2809101589 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish
2 Sep 89 pp 1, 4

[Marek Henzler commentary: "Your Premier, Our Apparatus"]

[Text] The first member of the new team to arrive at the Council of Ministers Office [URM] building was not Premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki but his second-in-command on the TYGODNIK SOLIDARNOSC editorial board, Sejm Deputy Jacek Ambroziak. Two days before the premier's election in the Sejm he was already inspecting the URM offices and rooms.

He is bound to be appointed head of the URM, prophesied some employees. At most, director of the premier's office, countered others, accepting bets on the probability. I wonder whether they are going to want protection, speculated officers from the Government Security Office, while the cleaners went on vacuuming the carpets and polishing the brass ashtrays.

The new premier is only just selecting his closest collaborators-to-be, deputy premiers, and ministers. The composition of the Council of Ministers has yet to be approved by the Sejm. All the same, it is already worth taking a close look at those whom the NEW LOT are going to find at the URM, in the ministries, in voivodship, municipal, and parish offices, in enterprise managing bodies, on the boards of governors of banks and cooperatives, and so on. At those with whom the NEW

LOT are going to build the Fourth Republic in a situation where the premier is "yours" but the apparatus remains "ours."

Over the past few weeks 10 percent of the 700 URM employees have left. Admittedly most of them have moved to the newly established President's Office, but there is no doubt that most of these preferred to become the President's men rather than wait for a new premier, especially since it became increasingly certain that he would be an opposition man.

The URM employees have by now gotten used to frequent changes in the premier's office. Over the past 10 years the security officers have had to salute P. Jaroszewicz, E. Babiuch, J. Pinkowski, W. Jaruzelski, Z. Messner, and M. Rakowski. T. Mazowiecki is the seventh [as published; no mention of Kiszczak (2-17 August 1989)] premier in the last decade. This rotation of personalities in the highest office, which has taken place at a truly Italian rate, also brings about changes in the posts of deputy premiers as well as in lesser offices.

Older URM employees have noticed that, as a rule, each new premier or deputy premier replaces about 50 percent of his "inherited" staff with people he knows. Consequently, **today half the staff of URM officials have served in the building for less that 5 years and only 1 in 10 employees still remembers premier P. Jaroszewicz.**

This time the change of the team at the top is not going to be painless, reckon those who have stayed on at the URM. To begin with, there is going to be a lot of mutual mistrust because we have had our backbone formed in the Third Republic and now all of a sudden we are expected to build the Fourth. During the latest personnel review we received positive opinions. Are our professionalism and our competence going to be questioned now? What are the practical implications of the premier's words about the need for "absolute loyalty" from the administrative apparatus?

"No one wishes the new premier ill—after all, this is our government too. The premier can be assured of our loyalty," protests one of the directors, "but the people who work here must be reassured, too, and things must not be altered too abruptly. Then we will not stage a 'work to rule' strike, which is what some opposition writers would dearly like to accuse us of."

The touchstone of the new premier's intentions, according to some, will be his attitude to the URM party [PZPR] organization, to which most of the employees belong and which, apart from its political functions, also plays the part of a quasi-trade union here (according to trade union legislation, state officials may not be members of a "normal" trade union.)

The premier—until now an opposition member—will inherit a crew of employees who are not only mostly party members but who also constitute the core of the PZPR Central Committee lecturers contingent. Only time will tell whether or not the first of the expected "loyalty conflicts" is going to arise over this issue. Those who arrive here with the premier will also face their own "political" dilemmas. If they are not already state officials they will have to swear an oath which contains the following declaration: "In the office entrusted to me I will make every effort to promote further socialist development of the Polish People's Republic"... It is to be expected that not all erstwhile opposition members will find it easy to read the declaration without these words sticking in their throats, and the Sejm will probably have to change the wording of the oath.

No less interesting is the speculation on **what the premier and his men will do with their Solidarity membership. Solidarity is still officially a trade union and state officials are not allowed to belong to trade unions!** So they will either have to leave Solidarity (!?) or suspend their membership of it; alternatively, the Sejm will have to introduce yet another revision in the trade unions act.

The new government team faces a formidable task in saving the country from ruin. On the other hand, it means a chance of entering the annals of Polish history. Its members will get their immediate gratification from statutory government "perks": an official car for those from deputy premier upward; the use of the government clinic for those from departmental director upward; cafeteria with meal prices charged at the produce costs; finally, regular indexation of earnings, with salaries representing a multiple of the average national wage. For example, **the premier's salary, which at the moment totals Z628,000 [per month], represents a factor of 4.9. A deputy premier earns Z563,000; a minister Z505,000; a vice minister Z444,000.**

Some of our readers could find this somewhat idyllic picture of the expected changes at the URM misleading. But it does herald **the beginning of the funeral rites for the existing model of personnel policy** imposed and exercised by a single party. But if these funeral rites are not to result in a collapse disrupting the functioning of the state, the cortege will have to proceed along a lengthy and difficult road, and it will probably have to move at a very slow pace...

The End of Nomenklatura

One of the most lively disputes we have ever followed in the columns of the official as well as underground press, and later during the roundtable proceedings, was centered around the question whether or not we still had a working nomenklatura system in operation. Those who maintained that we did not armed themselves with party documents in which this word was indeed no longer to be found. Others detected its existence in the camouflage term "political approval," such approval being required for certain leading posts which, in combination with the PZPR's leading role as defined in the constitution, was in practice synonymous with the classic nomenklatura system, interpreted as the filling of all leading posts exclusively by members of the ruling party. This image of nomenklatura-dominated personnel policy could not be altered even by its democratization, that is, the decision to make certain posts available to members of the allied parties and to candidates who were not party members.

In Poland the history of struggle against the nomenklatura has long traditions. The demand for its abolition was made at virtually every turning point in our postwar history. It was voiced most strongly after October [1956], when the nomenklatura officially controlled 70,000 posts, but in practice the PZPR decided the staffing of all official posts in the country. A wide wave of protests against the nomenklatura erupted and spread out after August [1980], when the number of nomenklatura-controlled posts totaled 130,000. The situation reached its zenith in the mid-eighties, when as many as 270,000 posts required "approval." This was happening at the very moment when new principles of party cadre policy were being adopted, but at the same time we were under martial law and the Central Committee Cadre Department was being run by generals and, presumably, the same principles which regulate military cadre policy (arguably quite justified in the army) were being applied in civilian life too.

For several years now party authorities have been gradually eliminating certain posts from their "approval" lists. A particularly large number was removed from the list in the fall of 1988 (only one in five was left intact). **The party backed out of the nomenklatura practice in work enterprises.** Until then the larger enterprises had as much as several dozen nomenklatura-controlled posts; afterward, only directors and deputy directors were left on the list. Today there are only 260 or so enterprises, designated as being of "particular economic significance," in which approval from party echelons is still required to fill the director's post.

Unfortunately, as employees of the Central Committee Cadre Department point out, **although a year has already passed since the new principles were first introduced, there are still many enterprises in which party secretaries continue to equate their authority with the privilege of making decisions on personnel appointments and still, albeit clandestinely, draw up their quasi-nomenklatura lists of posts which are "subject to approval"** as they fail to recognize the distinction between the concepts of recommendation and approval.

Who Comes Out on Top

Five years ago the then head of the Central Committee Cadre Department, General T. Dziekan, showed me a fairly sizable little volume bearing the imprint "Confidential" and containing detailed lists of party functionaries or committees (ranging from central to parish) empowered to "approve" candidates for specific posts.

Today the list extends to only a few pages. Although it was compiled a year ago it is already a historical document. The previous coalition has fallen apart since then and new political forces have come to the fore. As the latter assume power in the state today they will come into contact with people who were selected according to the principles of the old personnel policy in which political qualifications mattered as much as, or perhaps even more than, professional qualifications.

The list is divided into four groups. **The first one contains posts to which appointments were made by the Sejm or the former Council of State and which required approval from the PZPR, United Peasant Party [ZSL], and Democratic Party [SD] Collaboration Commission as well as consultation with the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON].**

These posts are: Sejm speaker; deputy Sejm speakers; members of the Sejm Presidium and deputy chairmen [as published; no mention of chairmen] of Sejm commissions; all members of the former Council of State; the premier and the deputy premiers; the ombudsman; chairman and deputy chairmen of the Supreme Chamber of Control; chairmen of the Tribunal of State and the Constitutional Tribunal; chairmen of the Supreme Administrative Court and the Polish National Bank; ministers; First President of the Supreme Court; chairman and academic secretary of the Polish Academy of Sciences, the Prosecutor General; and chairman of the National Culture Council.

The second group comprises those posts which are subject to approval by the PZPR Central Committee. These are: heads of the Central Committee commissions; party members who are candidates for Sejm deputy; head of the PZPR Parliamentary Club; heads of Central Committee departments; rector of the Social Sciences Academy; and editors-in-chief of the following PZPR organs: TRYBUNA LUDU, CHLOPSKIE DROGI, and NOWE DROGI.

The third group comprises posts which require political approval of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo. These are: heads of central offices and secretaries of state; the voivodas and the mayors of the three largest cities; chairman of the Workers' Publishing Cooperative; chairmen of the main boards of the socialist youth unions; deputy ministers and under secretaries of state at the National Defense Ministry, the Foreign Affairs Ministry, and the Internal Affairs Ministry; Commandant-in-Chief of the Citizens' Militia; promotions to the rank of general and to the post of ambassador.

The fourth group embraces posts which require political approval of the PZPR Central Committee Secretariat. These are: head of the Sejm Office; head of the former Office of the Council of State; under secretaries of state; deputy heads of central offices; deputy chairmen of the Polish National Bank; chairmen of the other banks and of the Social Insurance Agency, the State Insurance Agency, and the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade; commanders of the military districts and the arms of service; commanders of the Border Guard Troops and the Vistula Military Units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs; chairmen of the central cooperative unions; chairman of the Main Cooperative Council; deputy chairmen of the Workers' Publishing Cooperative; chairman of the Main Board and secretary general of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society; chairman of the Supreme Council and chairman of the Main Board of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy; chief of the Military Internal Service; chief of the Second Directorate of the General Staff of the Polish Army; directors general and directors of personnel and training departments at ministries and central cooperative unions; directors general of the LOT Polish Airlines, Polish State Railways, State Motor Transport, and Polish Posts, Telegraphs, and Telephones, as well as corporations and other state organizational entities of national importance; heads of diplomatic and foreign trade missions; top representatives on behalf of the Polish People's Republic in the CEMA, the United Nations, and the International Radio and Television Organization; directors of foreign trade offices abroad; deputy chairmen of the Polish Academy of Sciences; editors-in-chief of central daily papers, national magazines, and news agencies; head of the Documentary Film Studio; chief editor of the Polish Cine Chronicle; head of the Central Photographic Agency; foreign correspondents; directors and chief editors of book and press publishing houses; heads of Voivodship Internal Affairs offices and voivodship prosecution offices; presidents of voivodship courts and chiefs of services at the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Of the several hundred thousand files held in party cadres sections only about 4,000 remain today, including 764 files held at the Central Committee. There should be no more than 100 of these at voivodship level today: those covering the posts of deputy voivodas, city mayors, parish chief executive officers and directors or chairmen of enterprises and cooperative unions of importance in their voivodships. There should be no files left today at the municipal, parish, or enterprise committees. Moreover, these days we can even regard the personal files at the Central Committee and the Voivodship Committees as peculiar historical curiosities.

However, one question remains to be asked: Why then do we have so many party men occupying so many posts and positions? The answer is simple: This is the consequence of the former and still persisting personnel policy, of certain unwritten rules (because it has never been openly acknowledged anywhere in writing that promotions would depend on candidates' party membership, and in particular to their PZPR membership). But in a situation where other political parties were banned and—and this is a factor which should not be forgotten, either—the PZPR was scoring success after success, it was not just careerists but also the more ambitious people who joined its ranks and were promoted as they gained qualifications and experience.

The ZSL and the SD, in turn, were forced to face restrictions imposed on the development of their membership base among the intelligentsia. The ZSL was expected to cater for peasants and, if necessary, the rural intelligentsia, while the SD was to look after craftsmen and possibly some of the professions. The recruitment base for members of these parties was smaller, and even when their representatives were theoretically allowed into certain posts it was not always easy to find the right candidates.

Aside from all this, there were few opportunities for promotion for nonparty people even in cases when they contended in apparently fully democratic competitions for directorships, since, as a rule, appointment boards were composed of persons who themselves came up through the nomenklatura system and who, having been conditioned in its spirit, applied its own special criteria of preference.

Consequently, there is nothing astonishing in the fact that, while the new premier is "yours," the apparatus will remain "ours." We can only hope that the premier and his people will understand that this situation is a kind of historical fait accompli, an inheritance from the past, and that the established, nomenklatura-promoted oficials are not going to be their enemies. On the other hand, those who make up "our" apparatus will have to understand that the time of the narrow and select decisionmaking circles is over and the only criterion of their continuing usefulness will be the results of their work for the public and the state rather than their record in the service of any particular party. And they can no longer count on party protection should they prove lacking in moral fiber or turn out to be professionally incompetent.

Nor, given the country's situation today, can we heed the argument that it is necessary to dismiss all state and economic administration personnel and replace them wholesale with new people. Nor, again, is there any point in setting up reeducation camps for the existing incumbents of directorial and managerial posts. What we really need is to quickly create a managerial personnel market and in this way eliminate the worst offenders. We cannot replace one nomenklatura with another.

Today, of the total of 38 ministers and holders of equivalent office, 27 are PZPR members, 4 belong to the ZSL, 2 to the SD, and 5 are non-party people. Among the 114 deputy ministers we have 95 PZPR members, 9 ZSL members, 3 SD members, and 7 non-party people. Of the 1319 departmental directors and deputy directors, in 1987 (no later data available) 1904 were PZPR members (89.2 percent), 24 were ZSL members, 17 belonged to the SD, and 184 had no party affiliation.

In the voivodships, 39 voivodas are PZPR members, 8 are ZSL members, one belongs to the SD, and one is a nonparty person. In 1987 (here, too, the available figures date from 1987, as do all those quoted below in respect of senior state administration officers), of the 167 deputy voivodas as many as 115 (that is, 68.9 percent) were PZPR members, 37 were ZSL members, 10 were SD members, and only 5 had no party affiliation. Those boasting PZPR membership comprised 85.8 percent of all city mayors and deputy mayors; 85.5 percent of all district authority chiefs and deputy chiefs; 90.5 percent of all municipal authority chief executive officers and their deputies; and 81.6 percent of all chief parish executive officers. Among parish elders 29.2 percent were found to belong to the PZPR, 23.4 percent to the ZSL, and 0.9 percent to the SD.

In the economy sector, every fourth person among the engineering and technical staff is a PZPR member. Of the 54,934 directors of economic enterprises, 83 percent belong to the PZPR. Of the 308,600 factory foremen, 28.3 were in the PZPR ranks; of the 453.6 chargehands, 18.3 percent were PZPR members.

Almost 30 percent of all teachers are PZPR members; at the same time, only one in five school principals is not a PZPR member. Twenty-five percent of all university teachers and nearly 50 percent of all rectors, prorectors, and academic deans are card-carrying PZPR members. Fifty percent of all judges and 25 percent of all solicitors and barristers belong to the PZPR, while 30 percent of all public prosecutors and 25 hospital, health care, and public health department administrators are not party members.

Today we have 66 ambassadors. Of these, 64 belong to the PZPR, while the remaining two are ZSL members. Of the 491 journalists, writers and publicists in administrative posts, 334 belong to the PZPR, 3 to the ZSL, 9 to the SD, and 144 are not party members.

Strategy To Break Nomenklatura Proposed

AU2909180489 Warsaw GAZETA WYBORCZA in Polish 25 Sep 89 p 3

[Jerzy Szperkowicz article: "We Should Sell Off The Property and Have No Regrets"]

[Text] Apart from an economy that produces a surplus of pig-iron, the only other thing that real socialism has bequeathed to us is an overabundance of loyalty network systems. The matter is serious. Loyalty structures are in themselves non-productive, their sole task being to safeguard the identity of the prevailing political system which they serve, and of course, their own identity. The excess of such loyalty networks gives a negative balance of output and leads to economic breakdown.

The apex of this loyalty pyramid in real socialism is the nomenklatura—key positions which the communist authorities considered essential to fill with their own people. The numbers of the nomenklatura in Poland have been estimated at between 900,000 to 1,300,000 guardians of the identity of the political order. The nominal functions of the nomenklatura in the party, its subservient organizations and parties, the army, the security forces and the militia, the mass media, the bureaucracy overseeing the economy, the courts, state administration, research and education, the health service, the censorship, and the cooperatives, are all subsidiary to its real purpose, namely, to ensure political reliability.

The singularity of the present situation in Poland derives from the fact that the party has released the rudder of government from its grip, and the identity of real socialism is now being questioned by its own party ideologues, but the vanguard of the system's identity still remains in its designated positions.

It may appear that this vanguard is no longer watching over anything. It may appear that it is now more preoccupied with its nominal functions, but nevertheless it remains ready at any time to renew its tasks, or turn toward new objectives. The situation is dangerous, but as in any situation where the structures have outlived the ideology that created them, it is also very promising. Trying to distinguish the threads of loyalty within the nomenklatura is important to the extent that loyalty channels are subject to their own separate and little-known rules. Loyalty structures, starting from the simplest one; that of a pair of lovers, right to the greatest; humanity—react to external threat as a fortress would do—the drawbridge is raised and the cannons are rolled onto the battlements. Loyalty cannot simply just be redirected. The fact that X is loyal to Y does not of itself mean that X will also be equally loyal to Z. On the contrary, the earlier loyalty bond resists the new one for a long time, and both links do not come out of the conflict unscathed. Loyalty structures, like most moral phenomena, are little influenced by material considerations. The loyalty that you can buy for money is usually of the lowest quality. Applied torture, starvation, and abuse only strengthen the mutual bond of an established feeling of loyalty. Loyalty is not divisible and does not admit any compromises. The struggle between two loyalty systems is fought to the death.

We should have all this in mind when we deal with the nomenklatura. The only way to resolve this problem, without incurring heavy moral and material losses, is to try and shift the conflict from the plane of loyalty onto the plane of resourcefulness, that is to say, from the ideological plane, to the plane of self-interest.

Seen from this point of view, we get a rather different view of the issue of the acquisition of state property by the nomenklatura. If by this acquisition one means the plunder of national wealth for ostensible promises and obligations of doubtful or worthless value then, of course, we cannot accede to such a bargain. If by this process of acquisition we have in mind giving these people—people who have for many years have only had to do only one thing, namely, to show political compliance—an opportunity of an alternative life, then I suggest we should do this and have no regrets.

The nomenklatura rules over our national wealth without running the slightest risk of having to answer personally for its actions. Such a state of affairs does not change overnight. The creation of an escape route for the nomenklatura from its obligations of loyalty, leading to for example, economic activity for its own account, would not necessarily be such a bad bargain for our society to make.

Wishing to make the economic reforms deep-seated and irreversible, it may pay dividends to entice the nomenklatura into the process of economic activity, so that it becomes personally involved in the success and the continuation of these reforms. Additionally, if one succeeded in harnessing the energy and the undoubted expertise of the nomenklatura has, in helping to revitalize the slumbering or even extinct parts of our national economy, this may also prove materially advantageous.

I do not despair at the very low prices at which our national property is being sold to the various nomenklatura partnerships. One can always make the appropriate adjustments later. Is this a form of advance? Of course it is. We must consider it as a type of a golden payoff for the nomenklatura—a nomenklatura that never served society, and does not merit society's gratitude, but it now sees itself losing all its privileges, honors, and income, and feels itself being dispossessed of the achievements of two generations. I am in favor of this pay-off.

The transfer of state property into the hands of the nomenklatura—even under Sejm supervision—through bidding and bargaining, and the assumption of real liability for the property, indicates that the nomenklatura is moving from political to economic rule. Their immunity from punishment is a cause of revulsion—they lorded it over us, they ruined the country, and now they will still continue to live like kings. In politics, however, one rarely gets something for nothing. Without an attempt to neutralize the nomenklatura we risk much more. We risk everything.

The leading political bodies of the Polish United Workers Party and the official trade unions under Miodowicz, have spoken out strongly against the sale of property to the nomenklatura. The camp that has been in power until recently would prefer its ideological guard to remain uncontaminated. However, the guardians themselves can clearly see that their present position is on the wane, and that their ever protective party will have to begin withdrawing its central and voiodship facilities, releasing masses of its secretaries and chauffeurs, for it will not be able to continue to maintain the lifestyle to which it has been accustomed. The smartest of these people began secretly investing on the side through fictitious relatives and long before the party began to lose its monopoly of power. These people now stand on the sidelines ready to give a helping hand to the beginners.

Our tragedy lies in the fact that the professional guardians are aided and abetted by other people who consciously, or otherwise, have seen fit to assume the system's mantle of identity. Contempt for their duties, minor misappropriations of property, and the blurring of the dividing line between their official duties and their personal life, are all distinguishing features of this assumed identity.

The total number of the party faithful and all the others who identify themselves with the system, enables real socialism to be called the first system in the history of mankind, where the majority, composed of the ideological watchdogs, accompanied by its devotees moderately applying themselves to their work, is exploiting the laboring minority. This minority is composed of artists, researchers, all those people who are almost genetically weighed down by their diligence at work, and all those to whom technology gives no choice, but to remain at their work place—it is impossible to sneak out to do your lunchtime shopping when you are at the coal face, or to delay emergency heart resuscitation, or to suddenly leave the wheel of a long distance bus, or postpone lambing when it is time for a ewe to lamb.

We have no way out other than to free ourselves from having to support these guardians and all the others who have an identity of interest with real socialism. They have to be shown that it will be to their advantage to reject their present arrangements of making a living. If we do not do this, then regardless of the monthly and weekly indexations, and Western and Eastern aid, we shall slowly continue to sink under the surface.

Peace Movement Protests Military Service

LD3009083489 Warsaw PAP in English 0015 GMT 30 Sep 89

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 29—The "Freedom and Peace" Movement, the Polish Socialist Party-Democratic Revolution (PPS RD) and the (?Anarchist) inter-city organization staged a rally in front of the Sejm building here this afternoon.

The demonstrators marched through Warsaw's main streets of Aleje Jerozolimskie and Nowy Swiat shouting their demands to cut the obligatory military service to one year (from two years), remove military classes from programmes of schools and universities and to respect the right to refuse to do military service.

Suspends Protest Action

LD0110000489 Warsaw PAP in English 2118 GMT 30 Sep 89

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 30—Participants in a picket of the freedom and peace movement ("WIP"), staged in front of the Sejm building since September 12 and combined with a hunger strike for about two weeks, suspended their action starting from October 1.

Over 80 people from various localities in Poland took part in it. We achieved everything that could be achieved, one of the protesters Stanislaw Zubek of Krakow told reporters, but we only suspend the picket because we do not yet have full guarantees that our postulates will be fulfilled.

He recalled that the picket in front of the parliament's headquarters had an anti-militaristic character and was staged under the slogans of reducing regular military service to one year, abolishing defensive and military training of students, granting various rights to persons doing alternative military service.

The ministers of labour and social policy, justice and national education unofficially agreed with the legitimacy of the "WIP" postulates and promised to gradually fulfill them.

Opole Defense Regiment Disbanded 29 Sep

LD2909204589 Warsaw PAP in English 1730 GMT 29 Sep 89

[Text] Opole, Sept. 29—The 15th regiment of Internal Defence Forces named after the Opole Region is the third successive military unit to end its nearly 40-year history in the Silesian Military District.

The last roll-call of the regiment's units took place in Prudnik, Opole voivodship, today.

Under the order to disband, 103 soldiers of the 15th regiment will be released to the reserve on October 2, 18 months into their 2-year stint. The banner of the 15th regiment will be turned over to the Museum of the Polish Army.

Leaders' Public Appearances 19-26 Sep

AU0210101989

[Editorial report] Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish monitored from 21 to 27 September reports the following appearances of Polish leaders (Date and page of each report given in parentheses):

Premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki received Dominik Ludwiczak, chairman of the United Peasant Party, on 22 September. (23-24 Sep 89 p 2) He received Helmut Zilk, mayor of Vienna; and Alojzy Bartoszek, Polish ambassador to Canada; on 23 September. (25 Sep 89 p 2)

Kazimierz Cypryniak, Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] Politburo member and chairman of the PZPR Central Auditing and Control Commission, chaired a meeting of this commission on 19 September. (21 Sep 89 p 2)

Manfred Gorywoda, Politburo member, attended a meeting of miners at the "Kazimierz-Juliusz" coalmine in Sosnowiec on 20 September, criticizing the forced closure of the PZPR mine committee by the mine's "Solidarity" branch. (21 Sep 89 pp 1, 2)

Zbigniew Michalek, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, attended a plenary meeting of the Konin Voivodship PZPR Committee, which discussed this committee's preparations for the 11th PZPR Congress, on 23 September. (25 Sep 89 p 2)

Gabriela Rembisz, Politburo member and chairman of the Central Committee Commission for Complaints, Proposals, and Reports from the Public, chaired a meeting of this commission on 26 September. (27 Sep 89 p 2)

Stanislaw Wiatr, Central Committee secretary, attended a meeting of the Przemysl Voivodship PZPR Committee on 23 September. (25 Sep 89 p 2) He met with party aktivs and workers at the Marceli Nowotko Steelworks in Ostrowiec on 26 September (27 Sep 89 pp 1, 2)

Foreign Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski met with outgoing Algerian Ambassador Brahim Aiss on 20 September. (21 Sep 89 p 2)

Dascalescu Greets USSR's Ryzhkov on Birthday

AU0210091689 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Sep 89 p 5

[Text] Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, has sent a cable to Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on the latter's birthday, conveying sincere congratulations and cordial wishes for good health, a long life, and fresh successes in his highly responsible activity.

The cable also expresses the conviction that, by working to implement the understandings concluded in Bucharest and Moscow between the party and state leaders of the two countries, the Romanian-Soviet relations of close friendship, many-sided collaboration, and economic and scientific-technical cooperation will continue to develop in the interest of our countries and peoples, and to the benefit of the cause of socialism, peace, and progress.

Romanian, USSR Youth Friendship Meeting Ends

AU2709204689 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 27 Sep 89

["Friendly Meeting Between Youth Representatives of Romania and the Soviet Union Concludes"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 27/9/1989—The friendly meeting between representatives of youths of the Socialist Republic of Romania and representatives of youths of the Soviet Union concluded on Wednesday, 27 September.

The meeting was an opportunity to emphasize the traditional links of friendship and cooperation between the youth revolutionary organizations of Romania and the USSR, which fall in the context of the friendly and cooperative ties between the two countries and peoples and are deeply marked by the top-level meetings and talks between the RCP [Romanian Communist Party] General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu and the general secretary of the CC [Central Committee] of the CPSU, president of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Mikhail Gorbachev.

This wide-scope event that took place in the city of Bucharest and Bacau County had a marked working character, opinions, information and experience being exchanged on the occasion on the current concerns of the youths of the two countries, going down as a particular moment in the chronicle of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Union of Communist Youth and the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union, between the Romanian and the Soviet youths.

A bilateral seminar was organized within this event when multiple aspects regarding the initiatives, specific forms and modalities of enhancing the youths' contribution to fulfilling economic tasks, the directions of action of the youth revolutionary organizations for the communist education of the young generation, the role and place of students in actually achieving the integration of learning into activity and scientific research, the youths' role in protecting the environment were approached.

The programme of the event—rich and diverse—also included meetings and talks with representatives of youth and student organizations, visits to economic, social, cultural, tourist, and learning units, exhibitions of books and photographs illustrative of the Romanian and Soviet youths' activity, shows of artistic ensembles, activities arranged at the Romanian-Soviet Friendship Club, all this contributing to a better knowledge of the concerns of the youth of Romania and of the USSR for the implementation of the programmes of economic and social development, of building socialism, to the strengthening of the links of friendship between the young generation of Romania and that of the Soviet Union.

Through its results, the current meeting between representatives of the youth of the Socialist Republic of Romania and of the Soviet Union contributed to the further development and deepening of the friendly and cooperative ties between the Romanian and the Soviet youth, between the Union of Communist Youth and the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union.

Days of PRC Culture Open in Bucharest 27 Sep

AU2709191889 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1826 GMT 27 Sep 89

["Days of the Culture of the People's Republic of China"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 27/9/1989—The Days of the Culture of the People's Republic of China are arranged in Romania starting September 27. The event organized within the relations of cultural-artistic collaboration between the two countries represents an expression of the common aspiration for rapprochement in the spiritual creation of the Romanian and Chinese peoples, of their vocation after peace and international cooperation.

Devoted to the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Republic of China, the days of the culture of the People's Republic of China are held at a short time after the Days of the Romanian Culture in that country devoted to the 45th anniversary of the Romanian anti-fascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation which were highly appreciated in the People's Republic of China.

The opening ceremony was held at the Central University Library in Romania's capital city. The addresses made on the occasion by Mihai Dulea, vice-chairman of the Socialist Culture and Education Council, and by Wang Jinqing, ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Bucharest, showed that, in the forty years since the proclamation of the People's Republic of China, the Chinese people capitalizing their large creative energies have obtained outstanding successes in building socialism, in ever more powerfully asserting China on the world arena. It was stressed that the Romanian people highly appreciates the ample activity the friendly Chinese people carry out under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party for the transformation of their country into a powerful and modern socialist state, the important role played by the People's Republic of China in international life, in the fight for peace, disarmament and security all over the world.

The cultural events were inaugurated by the exhibition of books from the People's Republic of China. Representative for the rich Chinese editorial production, the exhibition gathers about one thousand volumes in all fields put out recently in the People's Republic of China, part of them being translations from the Romanian literature.

The opening ceremony of the Days of the Culture of the People's Republic of China was attended by executives of the Socialist Culture and Education Council, of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, of the Romanian-Chinese Friendship Association, of the Romanian Institute for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, by party and state activists, men of letters, a large audience.

Present were heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Romania and members of the diplomatic corps.

An exhibition of photographs with images from the People's Republic of China was varnished at the Photographers' Association in Bucharest on the same occasion. The programme of the Days of the Culture of the People's Republic of China also includes the days of the Chinese film, shows of the circus ensemble in the People's Republic of China, an exhibition of artistic tapestry and embroideries.

Ceausescu Receives DPRK Chief of Staff 27 Sep

AU2709192289 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1809 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 27/9/1989—On Wednesday, September 27 Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, supreme commander of Romania's Armed Forces, received Army General Choe Kwang, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC [Central Committee] of the Korean Workers' Party, chief of staff of the Korean People's Armed Forces, now visiting Romania as head of a military delegation.

On the occasion President Nicolae Ceausescu was conveyed, on behalf of Kim Il-song, general secretary of the CC of the Korean Workers' Party, president of the DPR of Korea, as well as on behalf of Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the Korean Workers' Party, a friendly salute and warmest wishes of health, of success in his noble activity of leading the Romanian people on the path of development and prosperity.

Thanking, President Nicolae Ceausescu sent Kim Il-song a warm salute and best wishes of health and success in his entire activity, and Kim Chong-il a friendly salute and best wishes.

During the interview reference was made to the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples which expand and strengthen continuously, in keeping with the understandings covenanted at top level, in the mutual interest, in the interest of the general cause of socialism and peace.

Emphasis was placed on the fact that the friendly ties between the two countries' armed forces are part and parcel of these good relations.

During the talk, President Nicolae Ceausescu underscored that Socialist Romania, the Romanian people would further grant their entire support to the Korean people's just fight for the peaceful, democratic and independent reunification of the country, the proposals made by the DPR of Korea, by President Kim Il-song for the attainment of that legitimate aspiration.

In the name of the party and state leadership of the DPR of Korea, the guest warmly thanked President Nicolae Ceausescu, the party, the government and the Romanian people for the support granted to the Korean people's fight for their fatherland's reunification.

The exchange of opinions on current international questions underscored the necessity that all efforts be intensified for the cessation of the arms race and achievement of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament first and foremost, for the instauration of a climate of detente, security, understanding and broad collaboration all over the world.

Stress was laid on the importance to strengthen the solidarity of socialist countries against the action of imperialist reactionary circles of interfering in the internal affairs and of destabilizing some socialist states.

The reception was attended by Colonel General Vasile Milea, minister of national defense, and Major General Stefan Guse, first deputy minister of national defense and chief of staff.

Shevardnadze, Loncar Discuss Nonaligned Movement

LD2909201589 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1833 GMT 29 Sep 89

[Text] United Nations, Sept 29 (TANJUG)—The political declaration and documents adopted early this month at the ninth summit of the non-aligned countries in Belgrade reflect in the proper way the changes in international relations, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze said in today's conversation with Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Budimir Loncar in New York.

Shevardnadze said that the decisions of the non-aligned summit were being welcomed in the Soviet Union and that it was being assessed that the ninth summit marked the "start of the Belgrade stage in the movement's history." The Soviet foreign minister particularly pointed out that Yugoslavia had through diplomatic- political skilfulness and organizational abilities confirmed its high reputation in the international community.

The Yugoslav minister informed Shevardnadze about the steps the non-aligned intend to take on the realization of the decisions of their latest summit. Informing Loncar on the results of his visit to the U.S. states of Washington [as received] and Wyoming, Shevardnadze gave a very positive assessment of the current relations with the United States.

The Yugoslav and Soviet foreign ministers, who are heading their countries' delegations at the 44th session of the United Nations General Assembly, agreed in a conversation on topical international problems that it was unrealistic to expect the success of overcoming of economic, social [word indistinct] problems in the world without an effective reduction in military expenses.

The two statesmen [words indistinct] started both in the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia are necessary to seek new forms of cooperation of interest to both countries.

Loncar reiterated the problem of the Yugoslav surplus, amounting to two billion clearing-payment dollars, in the commodity trade with the Soviet Union, and the need for finding an adequate solution to this problem.

RSFSR Minister Vlasov Visits Serbia, Talks

Cooperation at 'Turning Point'

LD2109185189 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 21 Sep 89

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 21 Sep (TANJUG)—Aleksandr Vlasov, chairman of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic [RSFSR] Council of Ministers, will make a return visit to the Socialist Republic of Serbia from 25 to 28 September. Dr Aleksandar Prlja, republican secretary for relations for foreign countries of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, today informed journalists that the visit by the chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and talks which Vlasov would have with his host, Dr Desimir Jevtic, president of the Executive Council of the Serbian Assembly would not be routine.

Prlja explained that economic cooperation with the USSR is at a certain turning point. The Socialist Republic of Serbia, which takes up 30 percent of the overall exchange between the USSR and Yugoslavia, is particularly interested in increasing the volume of exchange with the RSFSR, establishing a reliable and permanent sale of its goods, and for removing the surplus in the balance of payments between Yugoslavia and the USSR, which, as known, currently amounts to $2 billion.

Prlja presented the stand of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, which will be presented to Vlasov too, that a balance of payments can be reached by additional imports of goods, a list of which was passed to the Soviet side, by the implementation of agreements on credits, through which a quarter of the entire debt would be settled, and by projects such as constructing a gas line.

According to Prlja, Vlasov's visit to Belgrade is an opportunity to increase the overall cooperation between the Socialist Repubic of Serbia and the RSFSR within the framework of established relations between the SFRY and the USSR. With this goal in mind, the program of the visit envisages talks in the Federal Executive Council, the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee, the presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, a visit to Crvena Zastava of Kragujevac, and Agrovojvodina of Novi Sad. [passage omitted]

Vlasov Received by Mitrovic

LD2709041989 Moscow TASS in English 1735 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade September 26 TASS—Russian Federation Prime Minister Aleksandr Vlasov staying here on an official friendly visit met today Yugoslav Vice-Premier Alexander Mitrovic. The sides concentrated on the further development of all-round Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation.

They noted that there are now possibilities for expanding economic relations between the two countries. This will help solve the problem of unbalanced payments in trade and economic relations.

The sides noted the interest of the two countries in the broader use of such advanced forms of cooperation as co-production, specialisation, establishment of direct production contacts and setting up of joint ventures.

Vlasov, Ckrebic Discuss Cooperation

LD2709042489 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1135 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Sep (TASS)—The official friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia by Aleksandr Vlasov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation, is continuing.

Today he met Dusan Ckrebic, member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] Central Committee Presidium. A friendly conversation took place during the course of which a high evaluation was given to the development of relations between the CPSU and the LCY and between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. Mutually advantageous contacts between the two countries are based on the Soviet-Yugoslavian declaration adopted during the visit of Mikhail Gorbachev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee to the Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia in March 1988.

The sides emphasized the important role of interparty cooperation between the CPSU and the LCY and its significance in the deepening of a dialogue on key issues of the construction of socialism. Exchange of experience has paramount significance for implementing socioeconomic reforms in both countries. Direct, friendly links between separate republics, areas, and cities of our countries, which are becoming stronger, serve the further widening of Soviet-Yugoslav relations.

In the course of the conversation an exchange of opinions took place on issues of the domestic situations of both countries. D. Ckrebic spoke about preparation for the 14th (extraordinary) congress of the League of Communists. A. Vlasov spoke about the decisions of the recent CPSU Central Committee plenum, which adopted the CPSU platform "On party nationalities policy in present conditions."

Vlasov Visits Tito Memorial

LD2709120189 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1405 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 26 Sep (TASS)—Aleksandr Vlasov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic [RSFSR] Council of Ministers, who is on an official friendly visit here, paid his respects today to Josip Broz Tito. He visited the J. Broz Tito memorial complex in Belgrade and laid flowers there. The Soviet guest honored with a minute of silence the memory of the prominent figure of the international communist and workers' movement, the outstanding leader of the peoples of Yugoslavia.

Alekandr Vlasov laid a wreath on the monument, on Avala Hill in Belgrade, to the Soviet military leaders who met a tragic death in an air crash in 1964. He also laid flowers on the tomb of the Unknown Hero on Avala Hill near the Yugoslav capital, and honored the memory of those who died in the struggle for the honor and independence of the motherland.

The chairman of the Russian Federation Council of Ministers made a trip to the old town of Kragujevac, a town of great revolutionary traditions. [passage omitted] The Soviet guest visited the 21st October museum and the Sumarica memorial park. [passage omitted]

Aleksandr Vlasov was accompanied on his trip to Kragujevac by Milutin Milosevic, deputy president of the Serbian Assembly Executive Council.

Trade Talks Held

LD2709142889 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1858 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Sep (TANJUG)—In Belgrade today, Dr Aleksandar Prlja, secretary for foreign relations of the SR of Serbia, and Vladimir Vinogradov, Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic [RSFSR] minister of foreign affairs, conducted detailed talks on a number of current issues of cooperation between the SR of Serbia and the RSFSR.

Today's talks between Prlja and Vinogradov focused primarily on expanding cooperation between Serbia and the RSFSR, regardless of the difficulties in the balance of payments resulting from Yugoslavia's surplus in bilateral trade.

Attention was also focused on the possibilities of Serbia and the RSFSR taking part in the new forms of regional cooperation in Europe. In part the talks referred to developing cooperation between Belgrade Television and Moscow Television. A number of specific measures was proposed designed to provide long-term foundations for cooperation in the sphere of information.

Talks Conclude With Agreements

LD2809102789 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2108 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 27 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav-Soviet economic cooperation will be promoted through numerous projects envisaged under a protocol on long-term economic cooperation signed here this evening between the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia and the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic (RSFSR).

On the Serbian side, the document was signed by republican Premier Desimir Jevtic, and on the side of the Russian Federation, by chairman of the RSFSR Ministerial Council Aleksandr Vladimirovich Vlasov. Jevtic and Vlasov also signed a separate protocol on cooperation in agriculture.

In their closing talks this evening, Desimir Jevtic and Aleksandr Vlasov assessed that the realization of the projects envisaged under the protocols would not only promote economic relations between the two countries, but also balance their mutual trade. They also stressed the special importance of future cooperation in scientific research, culture, art and education.

The RSFSR delegation, headed by Vlasov, ended its three-day official visit to Serbia this evening and leaves for Titograd in the morning.

Aleksandr Vlasov invited Desimir Jevtic to visit the Russian Federation as guest of the RSFSR ministerial council.

Vlasov Visits Montenegro

LD2809215689 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1920 GMT 28 Sep 89

[Text] Titograd Sept 28 (TANJUG)—A delegation of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic (RSFSR), headed by its council of ministers president, Aleksandr Vladimirovic Vlasov, arrived on Thursday for a visit to the Yugoslav Republic of Montenegro, where it will stay until October 1 to discuss the promotion of cooperation, established 11 years ago, between the two republics.

Immediately upon arriving in Montenegro, the RSFSR and Montenegrin delegations met for official talks, during which they reviewed the results of previous cooperation and indicated the path of further development.

Montenegrin Prime Minister Radoje Kontic underscored the existing good relations between the two republics.

Vlasov also said that RSFSR-Montenegrin relations date a long way back.

The two republic's economic cooperation mainly includes trade in textile raws and products, construction machinery, chemical products, leather, footwear and foodstuffs. In the previous period there were a number of proposals regarding the more developed forms of economic cooperation, through production cooperation, business-technical cooperation and specialization, for example, in the sphere of tourism, but [word indistinct] were not achieved.

The talks are expected to explore the possibilities of the joint construction and financing of a dry dock at the shipyard at Bijela, on the Adriatic coast, on the basis of a loan which would be paid through repair services of Soviet ships.

Meets With Kontic

LD2909105189 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 2000 GMT 28 Sep 89

[Text] Aleksandr Vlasov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee [CC] Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic arrived today in Titograd at the invitation of the government of the Montenegro Socialist Republic. He was welcomed at the airport by Comrade Kontic, president of the Executive Council of the Montengrin Assembly, Comrade Drmanovic, member of the Montengrin League of Communists [LC] CC Presidium, and other officials.

On the same day, Aleksandr Vlasov met Bulatovic, president of the Montenegrin LC Central Committee Presidium. In the course of the talks, both sides stressed that the further development of contacts between the Russian Federation and Montenegro would contribute to the consolidation of Soviet-Yugoslav relations in their entirety. It was pointed out that in recent years cooperation between the CPSU and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, between the USSR and the SFRY, had been deepened in the interest of both countries' peoples. Mutual satisfaction was expressed with the state of cooperation between the two republics, although there are great possibilities for further expansion. The sides exchanged information about the 10th extraordinary congress of the Montenegrin LC and the CPSU Central Committee plenum on the party's national policies in modern conditions.

Today talks were held between the Russian Federation delegation and Montenegro officials. Comrades Vlasov and Kontic noted with satisfaction that ties between the Russian Federation and Montenegro in recent years have been broadened within the framework of Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation. Prospects for their further improvement were considered. Comrade Vlasov spoke about the processes taking place in the USSR, about the role and position of the CPSU in Soviet society's political system, measures for improving the economic and political system, the party's strategy and tactics, and the principles of its activities. Comrade Kontic informed the guest on the current and prospective tasks of the working people of Montenegro and mentioned the republic's social and economic problems and also, among other things, its foreign debt and unemployment. He made specific proposals regarding joint ventures and the establishment of joint enterprises. The talks and meetings were also attended by Soviet Ambassador to the SFRY Loginov.

Comrade Vlasov visited the Radoje Dakic Civil Engineering Machinery Plant and got acquainted with the work of the 5,000-strong collective. The Soviet guest was interested in the methods of cooperation of this enterprize, whose products are renown worldwide, with the Udarnik Factory of Minsk. He also visited the Josip Broz Tito Gallery of the Nonaligned Countries' Art.

Tours Kotor Shipyard, Departs

LD0110142489 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 2000 GMT 30 Sep 89

[Text] TASS reports that Aleksandr Vlasov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic Council of Ministers, who is in Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Executive Councils of the Assemblies of Serbia and Montenegro, today visited the town of Cetinje, where he toured ancient monuments, and then Budva. The quest also toured Kotor, where the museums keep documents on the historic links with Russia. It was here that the first captains of the Russian Fleet, created by Peter the Great, acquired their nautical skills. The Soviet guest went around the Veliko Vlahovic shipyard in Bijela, met with its managers and asked about the prospects of the town's development.

The same day Aleksandr Vlasov left for his homeland. He was seen off at Tivat Airport by Radoje Kontic, president of the Montenegrin Assembly Executive Council, and other official personalities. The farewell ceremony was attended by Vadim Loginov, USSR ambassador in Yugoslavia.

Comments on Visit

LD0110151889 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1036 GMT 1 Oct 89

[Report by correspondents Viktor Kuznetsov and Mikhail Ovcharenko]

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Oct (TASS)—Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation is based on the richest historical experience and represents at the current time a broad complex of mutual exchanges in various spheres. Aleksandr Vlasov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic [RSFSR] Council of Ministers noted this upon the conclusion of an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

Our Yugoslav friends emphasized during the meetings the particular importance of constant contacts along party lines. Naturally, each party works in its own conditions, makes its own decisions, and bears the high burden of responsibility for the destinies of its peoples, said the head of the government of Soviet Russia.

Trade and economic relations stand out in the sphere of interstate relations. Bearing in mind that the Soviet Union is Yugoslavia's most major trade partner, we consider it our duty to constantly show concern about the development of those contacts. Contacts in the spheres of science and technology, culture and education, and sports and tourism also make up a considerable part in the entire complex of Soviet-Yugoslav relations.

Fundamentally new approaches and opportunities in the friendly cooperation of the RSFSR with two republics in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia—Serbia and Montenegro—have opened up thanks to restructuring in the Soviet Union. Life has shown the necessity of transition from conventional trade-exchange deals to the creation of joint enterprises, and scientific-technical projects and studies. More and more emphasis is being placed on cooperation between industrial enterprises, and on cooperation in the sphere of agro-industrial production.

However, the structure of the trade turnover up to the current day, and particularly in Soviet exports, over 80 percent of which are raw materials and energy carriers, has already become an impediment to significant growth in our trade volume with the SFRY. Mutual efforts will be required to resolve these difficulties. We hold the same opinion. It is necessary to proceed along the road of more extensive economic cooperation, using the good points and advantages of each side. The idea of implementing major construction projects on a payback basis was discussed in particular during the visit.

I envisage that contacts will also expand with the public. The development of contacts to exchange experience both between party organizations in Soviet Russia and organizations of the League of Communists of Serbia and Montenegro is necessary.

Yugoslavia's experience in the development of self-government presents definite interests from the point of view of what our Yugoslav friends have achieved and what has not worked out by comparison with initial plans. It must be said that they have not only shared their achievements with us, but have also spoken frankly of the serious difficulties which the country is now experiencing. It was reconfirmed that our parties and countries are largely working with similar problems.

Self-management and the creation of workers' councils, A. Vlasov went on, have helped the working people to take a more active part in managing affairs in the national economy and society as a whole. The feeling that workers' are the master in their own enterprise has thereby become stronger, as has the feeling that people are participating in the sociopolitical processes taking place in the country. At the same time, in conditions of broad decentralization and a weakening in the functions of the Federation, unfavorable tendencies have also gained ground.

The League of Communist of Yugoslavia [LCY] is now adopting urgent measures aimed at introducing certain corrections into the mechanism of managing the national economy, and at reforming the political system and reorganizing the LCY.

In party structuring, this means strengthening the unity of the LCY on the principles of democratic centralism, expanding intra-party democracy, averting the federalization of the party, and strictly delimiting party and state functions. The creative guest in present-day Yugoslavia is proceeding along channels similar to our own. Hence the importance of stepping up the exchange of information and mutual studies of experience. This task assumes particular topicality, given that the LCY and CPSU are both heading for their own congresses, the times of which have been brought closer.

During the meetings between the Soviet delegation and Yugoslav state and party leaders, an exchange of opinions took place on the problem of interethnic relations. As our Yugoslav friends told us, over the course of many years they proceeded from the conviction that the nationalities issue was resolved during the socialist revolution, and therefore they failed to pay due attention to it. Life, however, gave an imperious reminder, as it has, incidentally, to us, too, that underestimating such a delicate subject as interethnic relations in a multinational country can turn out to have serious political costs.

We are profoundly impressed by the sensitive attitude in Yugoslavia to the sovereign rights of all peoples and ethnic groups, and the strict respect for their interests, national characteristics, and uniqueness. The Yugoslav experience of bringing in the republics and provinces on a broad basis to take an active part in drawing up state decisions at the federal level, is of interest. Finally, the LCY's determination to defend the principle of the supremacy of all Yugoslav laws, merits attention.

I gained the impression that despite the manifestations of separatist moods which have emerged, the feeling of a "single family" has put down deep roots over the years of people's power. This feeling makes substantially easier the Yugoslav communists' work in renewing the Federation on the principles of genuine equality of all those peoples and ethnic groups living in it, and their mutual responsibility for the federation's stabilty, unity, and durability.

A great deal of interest is being shown in Yugoslavia—both among the leadership and the people—in perestroyka in the Soviet Union. I can say without exaggeration that the Yugoslavs are literally "rooting" for the success of perestroyka, and stress that the destiny of world socialism to a great degree depends upon this success, A. Vlasov said in conclusion.

Hungarian Border Plan Seen as 'Attractive'

LD1509125389 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1018 GMT 15 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 15 (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav weekly NIN in its latest issue comments on Hungary's proposal to Yugoslavia and Austria on border demilitarization, seeing it as an attractive move which will probably provoke positive reactions both at home and abroad.

Such an initiative is certainly in keeping with Yugoslavia's orientation towards detente and cooperation, the Yugoslav weekly says. It adds that the idea of Hungarian communists clearly shows that its authors have primarily wanted to strike a responsive chord with their own voters, thus entering the final stage of preparations for the next congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party (HSWP) early next month. The congress is officially called an "early" one, in an attempt to avoid the term "special."

The HSWP congress is part of a hectic race involving all political factors (old and new parties, official and alternative movements and groups) prior to the first "pluralist" elections in Hungary, announced for next spring, which will practically decide the fate of the now ruling HSWP, NIN says.

By launching the idea of demilitarization of borders with its neighbours—neutral Austria and non-aligned Yugoslavia—the HSWP is emerging as a factor which guarantees its country good international [word indistinct], reliable and advantageous partners and "quick and tangible profit" resulting from all this.

The Belgrade weekly calls the HSWP leadership's initiative a perfect political move which sounds good and costs [words indistinct] recalling that the Soviet Union has already announced its resoluteness to withdraw military units from Hungary.

In any case, the HSWP initiative is noteworthy, the weekly says. NIN adds that the future Austro-Hungarian-Yugoslav demilitarized border zone, if it became reality, would probably create ideal conditions for all kinds of business initiatives, in which Yugoslavia should also take its place.

Serbian Criticizes FEC Inflation Measures

LD0210132989 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1058 GMT 2 Oct 89

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Oct (TANJUG) Hyper-inflation obviously stimulates inefficiency and irrationality. The people most responsible for maintaining this situation still do not apprecite this fact and are not finding stable solutions for emergence from the "vicious circle" of stagnation and inflation. The result of this is total price and financial chaos, in which it is difficult to speak of reform-orientated restructuring, stressed Dr Jurij Bajec, who made the introductory address at today's session of the Serbian League of Communist Central Committee Presidium, which is discussing economic reform.

Bajec added that it is not clearly apparent from the latest Federal Executive Committee measures how we will bring about an end to inflation, because they are inconsistent and, without the appropriate calculations, unconvicing.

Further on Controversy Over Slovene Amendments

Defense Ministry Document Published

LD2709215989 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1643 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Text] Ljubljana, 27 Sep (TANJUG)—The next edition of the Ljubljana MLADINA on 29 September is carrying in their entirety the stances and proposals in connection with the contentious amendments to the constitution of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia which the Federal Secretariat for National Defense sent to the SFRY Presidency. The State Presidency acquainted the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia and the assembly of this republic with this document. The members of the constitutional commission of the Slovene Assembly were also acquainted with the stances of the said Secretariat on 25 September. The public session did not discuss the document since it was marked "strictly confidential."

The strictly confidential views of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense are being published by MLADINA, as the article "Stances of the Ministry of Defense" says, despite the ban, in full, and in the original (that is, in Serbo-Croat). The magazine explains this action by saying that it is necessary to "draw attention to the untenable practice whereby state organs, in this case the Defense Ministry, conceal their political views, important for the public, under the labels of secrecy, and that the views should be published in order to "disclose the scenario according to which a campaign is being waged in the federal metropolis against the amendments to the constitution of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia."

The paper also adds that the views of the Defense Ministry reveal that the intervention sessions of the state and political organs going on this week have been convened by a ministry in which, as is well-known, most positions are taken by a "Shogun military power," instead of civilians.

Kosovo Presidency on Amendments

LD3009140289 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0211 GMT 29 Sep 89

[Text] Pristina, 29 Sep (TANJUG)—The Kosovo Presidency and the Socialist Alliance of Working People [SAWP] Republican Conference Presidium of the province today expressed their view in connection with the adoption of the controversial amendments to the Slovene Constitution, voicing their concern over the situation which has arisen. At the same time, the Presidency and the Presidium express their unreserved support for the assessments and stands of the SFRY Presidency, the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] Central Committee [CC] and other organs of the federation.

The Kosovo SAWP Republican Conference Presidium stresses that the adopted controversial amendments jeopardize our social and socialist self-managing system, brotherhood and unity, and the equality of all nations and nationalities, as well as all that we have achieved during our development so far under the leadership of the LCY and Comrade Tito. All this has caused and is still causing great concern for Yugoslavia's survival among all working people and citizens and members of all nations and nationalities living and working in Kosovo.

The Kosovo SAWP Republican Conference Presidium demands that the SFRY Presidency, the LCY CC Presidium, and all the other competent organs of the federation persevere in their attempts not to allow and even to prevent the application of the controversial constitutional amendments of Slovenia which fundamentally alter the concept of our federation, it is stated at the end of the communique.

Drnovsek's Right To Attend Assembly

AU2909165089 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 29 Sep 89

[Text] Speaking on behalf of the SFRY Presidency, the Press and Information Bureau has denied the claims published in some media concerning the allegedly earlier return of SFRY Presidency President Janez Drnovsek from the meeting of the UN General Assembly in New York and the attacks against him about his attending the Slovene Assembly session.

The SFRY Presidency has concluded that Janez Drnovsek has performed the planned tasks and jobs he had in the United Nations in full, so that there was no reason to stay longer, and that he has the right to attend the session of the Slovene Assembly.

Presidency Seeks Amendment Review

AU2909165889 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 29 Sep 89

[Text] The SFRY Presidency is of the opinion that the work of the federal bodies ensures the functioning of the country's constitutional and political system, that there is no reason for citizens to protest, and stresses its resolution that the SFRY Constitution should be implemented consistently throughout the entire territory of Yugoslavia.

At its session today, the SFRY Presidency discussed the situation in the country in the wake of the adoption of some amendments to the Slovene Constitution which were said to be at variance with the SFRY Constitution.

Regarding the concern of the public about the country's future and its constitutional order, the SFRY Presidency stresses the resolution that the SFRY Constitution should be implemented consistently throughout the entire territory of Yugoslavia and that the unity, integrity, and the constitutional and legal setup of the country should be respected, and that the problems that have arisen should be solved within the SFRY Constitution and the institutions of the system.

In order for the present situation to be overcome as efficiently as possible, the SFRY Presidency believes that the Constitutional Court should set as a priority the examination of some amendments to the Slovene Constitution to see if they conform with the SFRY Constitution—a request made by the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber—to solve the present problems in a constructive way, because the Slovene Assembly has also pointed out that the Slovene Constitution should not be at variance with the SFRY Constitution.

The SFRY Presidency demanded that the Federal Executive Council and other federal bodies urgently examine the problems about the implementation of the SFRY Constitution and laws—the SFRY Presidency has already warned about those problems which result from the adoption of the controversial amendments to the Slovene Constitution—and establish a way to overcome them in conformity with the SFRY Constitution.

Kucan Interviewed on Constitution

LD2909214889 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2050 GMT 29 Sep 89

[Text] Ljubljana, Sept 29 (TANJUG)—The League of Communists of Slovenia and the Slovenian opposition should affirm their legitimacy through political competition at elections scheduled for March next year, Slovenian Party Leader Milan Kucan said in a talk with Hungarian reporters today.

Kucan said that the League of Communists of Slovenia would have lost the elections had they been held during the trial of the four (one Sergeant-Major and three civilians) sentenced by the military court in Ljubljana in August last year for leaking military secrets. Most of the Slovenian public was against the trial. Kucan said he believed that the Slovenian communists' programme would now receive full support in the republic.

Kucan and Slovenia's other top officials deserve the greatest merit for changes to the republican constitution endorsed on Wednesday. The amendments were approved despite demands from the Yugoslav State Presidency and the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia to postpone the procedure as some amendments were viwed as clashing with the Federal Constitution.

Kucan in fact indirectly implied that the amendments, seen in other parts of the country as a one-sided attempt at reshaping the frontiers, consolidated the shaky position of the League of Communists of Slovenia.

During the meeting with the reporters from three Hungarian counties, who are on a two-day visit to Slovenia, Kucan said it was a pity that no law on political association has been passed in Yugoslavia. In his view, political competition is what the whole of Yugoslavia needs, and the League of Communists must renounce its political monopoly from which it has itself suffered most.

Referring to theses on lifting taboos about the personality cult of the last President Josip Broz Tito, Kucan said that these theses are being advocated by those who want to create a personality cult of such proportions which never applied to the late leader of the Yugoslav revolution.

The socialist model created in Yugoslavia after the revolution has become obsolete, said Kucan, and the material preconditions for a social democratic society set out in the current reforms are only just emerging.

Drawing a parallel with Hungary, Kucan said that the economic and social aspects of the Yugoslav crisis are not more complex than those of the Hungarian crisis, but that Yugoslav reforms are being implemented under much more complex conditions, since Yugoslavia is a multi-ethnic state with great discrepancies in the level of material development.

Commentary on Constitution Issue

LD3009224389 Zagreb Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 30 Sep 89

[Text] We are at the end of a week which unfortunately was not only characterized by the new Federal Executive Council measures. In fact this week was also marked by sharp political confrontations which for the umpteenth time have caused anxiety among the public and provoked fear, insecurity and bitterness. Here is this evening's commentary on this by Sonja Badel:

[Begin Badel Rcording] Much of what has been happening over the last few days can freely be called "a great manipulation". It began with the manipulation of the members of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] Central Committee when they were called overnight to an extraordinary meeting so as to vote on the amendments to the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia. Some members of the Central Committee drew attention to the fact that this debate would put pressure on the Slovene Assembly the day before its session and the adoption of the amendments, and that in this way the Central Committee would be again giving itself the role of arbiter and passing judgement on constitutional and legal questions, although it is not the competent authority for this—something which moves it far away from the new role of the League of Communists [LC] in keeping with the aims of the reforms.

Despite this, the debate on the Slovene amendments is open. It has been demonstrated that this is not such a bad thing because the Central Committee can no longer avoid open discussion on the profound differences which should be cleared up if it has any intention of going to the congress. If this open discussion can be considered a positive result of the plenum, the shadow of manipulation remained above it. It is not without reason that many criticisms have been sent to the Central Committee Presidium and the working presidency. How, for example, could it happen that the debate ended without some members of the Croatian LC Central Committee taking the floor? How could the President of the Presidium [Milan] Pancevski forget to take to a vote Ivica Racan's proposal that there be a discussion at the next session of the political situation in the country? However, all this could be considered unimportant detail when set against the detrimental consequences of the plenum, the meetings in some parts of the country and the numerous statements by various collectives and fora, according to which it appears that the country is on the verge of breaking up so that support is expressed for the Federal organs, in the defense of their integrity and in preserving their unity, which has been imperilled by Slovene separatism.

It is amazing how overnight all these participants in protest meetings and gatherings assured themselves of the extent of the danger of the amendments to the Slovene Constitution. All this is yet another tragic manipulation of the people, especially when, in the process, there is again talk of the call to arms. The Presidium, which convened the extraordinary session of the Central Committee in order to discipline the Slovenes—and indeed many experienced this—is now silent and it seems that it does not occur to it to convene as a matter of urgency at least its own meeting [a meeting of the presidium] and assess the responsibility of its member who at the meeting in Titograd indulged in saber-rattling [reference to Momir Bulatovic, president of the Montenegrin LC Central Committee presidium]

What has happened to the numerous decisions and conclusions of the Central Committee on the responsibility of LC members and its officials for the words they express in public? [word indistinct] on Slovenia [words indistinct] permitted. Over the past few days it has not been easy to be a Slovene. Many one-sided qualifications have been expressed at the expense of the Slovene people and their leadership—many lies and insults. The extent to which the overall atmosphere—which has come about in connection with the Slovene amendments—says something about those who do not respect the institutions of the system, constitutionality and national equality, just goes to confirm the extent to which the Slovenes are right to want to protect themselves, by their constitution, from such people.

In yesterday's statement the State Presidency assesses that there is no reason for citizens' protests at public manifestations, because the work of the Federal organs is ensured by the functioning of the country's constitutional and political system. If the first statement by the Presidency on the Slovene amendments had been intoned in this way, perhaps there would not have been so many disagreements and political confrontations over the past few days, because it is true that the Constitution envisages a procedure in the event of a collision of the Federal with the Republican or Provincial Constitutions. who wanted to—and why did they want to—skip the procedure envisaged in the Constitution for the adoption of the amendments to the Slovene and for the assessment of its harmony with the Federal Constitution? In whose interest is it to dramatize the crisis in the country and, by holding extraordinary sessions and protest meetings, provoke and extraordinary situation and thus also the disquiet of citizens and the fear of extraordinary measures? A clear answer to these questions would in large measure mean the disentanglement of the political crisis in the country. The next move has therefore again to be made by the state and political leaderships which must be more convincing in giving guarantees for the democratic resolution of the crisis. [end Badel recording]

Kucan Discusses Changes

LD3010231889 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2022 GMT 30 Sep 89

[Text] Krsko, 30 Sep (TANJUG)—The adoption of the amendments to the Constitution of the Socialist Republic [SR] of Slovenia is a great deed of the Slovene people, members of the Italian and Hungarian nationalities, and of all other citizens of our republic. With these addenda the SR of Slovenia has certainly strengthened its constitutional position and rights within the SFRY as a democratic, voluntary community of equal, free, and sovereign peoples within its constitutional system. This was stressed, among other things, by Milan Kucan, president of the Slovene LC Central Committee Presidium, while he was taking part in a commemorative ceremony in connection with the 50th anniversary of the founding of the "Djuro Salaj" cellulose and paper factory in Krsko, which starting tomorrow will be called the "Videm" enterprise.

According to Kucan, time and the situation will in the future certainly show whether this was really done in its own narrow interest or whether Slovenia did this in the interest of all our nations and nationalities and their Socialist Republics. The position of Slovenia is equal to the position of any other republic and in no aspect does it threaten the position and rights of any one of them, and thus neither [does it threaten] the stability and integrity of the SFRY, Kucan says.

The amendments, Kucan went on, were not written either by enemies, by anticommunists, by counterrevolutionaries, or by separatists. They express—as they have been summed up by the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia—the will of Slovene working people and the will of the Slovene nation. They were also written by communists who, faithful to their stances adopted in the origins of the communist movement, as always hitherto, made available to their people all their power, expressing to their people all their unhesitating faithfulness. We stood before our people and before our working people with such a stance and we did not think about where to withdraw and hide, as some of our political opponents have done, Kucan said.

According to him, there is no question of any departure or secession from Yugoslavia. However, it is obvious, the president of the Slovene Communists went on, that all of us will together find it very difficult to secede from the habits which have led us to where we are—in the deepest crisis in which no one, either the individual or nations, feels well.

With the amendments we have realized important conditions for the future and for a socialism to suit people, Kucan says, adding that only work, however, leads to this, and in no way the threat of arms, demands for the arrest of people or even the driving of people and whole nations from the places where they were born. This only turns attention in an irresponsible and demagogic way from the confrontation of real, much more difficult, problems and one's own stupidity and incompetence, Milan Kucan stressed.

Radio Assesses Amendments

AU0110193089 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 1 Oct 89

[Kosta Krajincanic commentary from the "Sunday at 10" program]

[Text] After a fairly long period of the silent united tearing down of our joint state, the process of dismantling the Yugoslav federation, starting with the 1974 Constitution, has entered the stage of the definitive breaking up of Yugoslavia with the so-called Slovene amendments. This was a dramatic, shocking, but expected act.

The Yugoslav party leadership behaved toward this act like a man who realized at the last minute that he would miss the train. It ran, but the train had already left the station. Opportunism and vacillation will inevitably come home to roost. The highest party organ in the country found out this when it realized that this was no longer a laughing matter. The plenum was convened at 1 minute to midnight, or to be more precise, after a delay of several years. Many opportunities to put an end to separatist aspirations and to preserve Yugoslavia have been lost forever. There was nothing left for the members of the Central Committee to do last week, when they came to the station, but to anxiously shake their heads over the departing train.

The Slovene constitutional options are not new and were not first revealed just before the party plenum. They have been familiar for years and there have been many warnings against them. It was only a question of time before they escalated to the form assumed in these amendments. However, what good is the fact that the progressive part of the Yugoslav public has been warning against their anti-Yugoslav character? What good is the fact that the prophetic and sensible people who remember our history pointed out what could happen if one did not set off in time, when all these warnings have been hopelessly ignored because of severe Yugoslav ideological divisions that have in fact arisen in the Central Committee.

Allow us to recall that we on this program also pointed out that one could expect further direct moves toward reducing and parcelling out the Yugoslav state community as far back as March 1987 when Ljubljana NOVA REVIJA proclaimed the political platform of the future direction of Yugoslavia and Slovenia's privileged position in it under the disguise of scientific thoughts. We were not alone in realizing where the logic of exceptions and dismantling the federation led and warned against the same danger.

Therefore there is no place for surprise and shock about what has happened. Only those who are not willing to see our present reality can search for the reasons for the emergence of these amendments outside this reality. They were, until the emergence of that reality, legally conceived in its womb and nursed by that reality. They were fertilized by the general disintegration of the Yugoslav society, widely spread divisions and seclusions, regionalism in politics, in the economy, and culture. Their ideological inspirators, and thus legal fathers, are those who have been convincing us for years that Yugoslavia is only an instrument and the meeting place for sovereign separate units, who, where the terms Yugoslavism and Yugoslav are concerned, have always erected barriers, expressed reservations, and set conditions. These people voiced their views at various meetings and even at party plenums and congresses quite some time before the emergence of these amendments. They were also, as we hear, at last week's plenum.

What is surprising and shocking, however, is the extent to which the Slovene national program has developed. It started here and there several years ago, at various levels, for various reasons, and in various forms through more or less timidly expressed concern for the fate of Slovenia and the Slovenes in Yugoslavia along with the compulsory lament for the imperilment of the Slovene culture, language, economy, and national identity in general.

NOVA REVIJA then started to talk openly about the end of the nation, the ruling unitarianism, the illegitimacy of the people's liberation struggle, and the social organization of Yugoslavia, the oppression of Yugoslavism, the need to form their own Slovene army. This is when the demand for amending the legal and constitutional status of Slovenia in Yugoslavia was made. This demand was realized last week in the Slovene Assembly.

However, this does not appear to be the end. Judging by what was said by Milan Kucan, president of the Slovene party organization, at the plenum held last week, further aggravation in relations are in store for us. If we Slovene communists, Kucan said, are now forced, according to the principle of democratic centralism, to retreat, then you are putting us in a position where we will lose our stronghold among our own people and become Quislings. Kucan said this without even batting an eye, as if the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the rest of Yugoslavia are to blame for Slovene politicians findings themselves between the hammer and anvil.

For years they have been feeding their people with ideas about absolute sovereignty, a state within a state, and have frightened them with the specter of Yugoslavia and Yugoslavism. They also conducted a policy (?against) democracy which was completely isolated, hermetically sealed to the opinions of others and uncritical toward itself. Now, when it has turned out that in Yugoslavia there are different views about their options, they are calling for understanding and referring to the will of the people. They are afraid that the people may declare them to be traitors, Quislings, that they may accuse them of collaborating.

Is it possible that the Slovene people really treat Yugoslavia as an enemy and that they experience every form of cooperation between their leadership with Yugoslavia as a Quisling act, as betrayal, as collaboration, or is it only the Slovene politicians that are trying to convince us of this. We believe that this is a question of the latter.

Regardless of the fact that the conclusion of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia has had no practical effect, the plenum cannot be said to have been unsuccessful. In contrast to many previous plenums, something did happen. If nothing else, it has least definitively revealed who is who and where they stand in relation to Yugoslavia, even in its present condition.

Smole Criticizes Pamphlet on Slovene Front

LD3009142789 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2243 GMT 29 Sep 89

[Text] Ljubljana, 29 Sep (TANJUG)—The Belgrade edition of POLITIKA has given extensive publicity to the illegal pamphlet of an organization which allegedly exists in Slovenia and is called "The Front for Independent Slovenia." It is obvious that this is a provocation. Giving such publicity to a provocative pamphlet means the further deepening of negative sentiments toward the Socialist Republic of Slovenia in part of the Yugoslav Public, Joze Smole, president of the Slovene Socialist Alliance of Working People Republican Conference, said in a statement today addressed to the public media in the republic.

Smole goes on to warn about the fact that POLITIKA did not consider it necessary, in its reports form the last session of the League of Communist Central Committee, to inform readers on statements made by Milan Kucan, president of the Slovene League of Communist Central Committee. It considered it necessary to allow the greatest possible publicity to be given to some kind of provocative pamphlet of illegal organization which allegedly exists in Slovenia.

I think that that there is no need to prove that provocative ideas contained in the pamphlet have absolutely nothing to do with the mood and stands of the Slovene people and citizens of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, says Smole, stressing that "our stands were very clearly and authentically presented in the 'fundamental charter of Slovenia 1989'. We advocate the democratic development of our joint Yugoslav homeland," Smole concludes.

Slovenia To Make 25 December Public Holiday

LD2909154489 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1026 GMT 29 Sep 89

[Text] Ljubljana, 29 Sep (TANJUG)—In future, the Catholic Christmas, 25 December, will be a nonworking day in the Socialist Republic of Slovenia. This provision is contained in the republic's Law on Holidays adopted by the Assembly of the SR of Slovenia at its last session.

Under the same law, 8 February will be the holiday of culture and 3 October will be the Day of Slovene Statehood, but these holidays will not be nonworking days.

National Forum for Human Rights Holds Meeting

Drnovsek Receives Delegations

LD2009213789 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1620 GMT 20 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Sep (TANJUG)—The Group for Protection of Human Rights and Liberties in Kosovo, attached to the Yugoslav Forum for Human Rights, which held a meeting today in Belgrade, submitted proposed stances of the forum, noting with regret that many institutions did not respond to the forum's plea to receive necessary information and explanations.

Thus, the Forum does not know yet whether the procedure regarding the Djordje Martinovic case will be initiated in the SFRY Assembly and other bodies which he approached. The Forum learned unofficially that the sentence on Lema Bitici was reduced.

In the meantime, Janez Drnovsek, president of the Presidency, received a delegation of the Forum and promised that the measure of "isolation" will be lifted soon. The Forum discussed Kosovo on two occasions, firstly, about the status of Serbs and Montenegrins and other non-Albanian inhabitants of Kosovo, and, on the second occasion, the Forum reacted to problems resulting from the introduction of the special measures in the province.

The proposed stances of the Forum, dated 15 September—which should be adopted these days—welcome the initiative of the SFRY Assembly to examine soon the complete Yugoslav legislation with a view to its compatibility with the international obligations undertaken by the SFRY.

The forum notices in the entire Yugoslavia the tendency to resolve political problems through courts and holds that criminal sanctions against those who committed political mistakes, and in particular those guilty of merely expressing their political views, inevitably entail encroachment of some human rights of Yugoslav citizens.

This holds not just for Kosovo, but for increasingly more frequent proposals and demands to bring criminal or other charges against SFRY citizens who voiced their views publicly. The Forum does not want to take the side of any controversial views, but it believes in democratic society and arguments, and that criminal sanctions should not be used against such opinions, because, thereby courts are protected from a temptation to apply political instead of legal criteria.

The forum notes that the application of bylaws, which are not in the spirit of the Constitution, leads even to cases of physical abuse, which is in contradiction with the law. It is expected that Forum members will adopt the proposal welcoming disciplinary and criminal responsibility for those who abused their posts, but, at the same time, it warns that proceedures against such persons has to be held in accordance with law and respecting the right to a fair trial. The proposal emphasizes that the SFRY recently signed the treaty against torture and cruel and degrading proceedures and punishments.

Discusses Political Mental Cases

LD2009214289 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1722 GMT 20 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, September 20 (TANJUG)—There are in Yugoslavia quite a few cases of individuals having forcibly been placed in mental institutions for political reasons, that is, for committing the so-called verbal offenses, it was set out today at a meeting the Belgrade-based informal organization "the Yugoslav Forum for Human Rights."

The forum will, therefore, urge changes in the existing laws and a control of the living and medical conditions in mental institutions. It also decided to draw the attention of the competent institutions to concrete cases and the complaints of persons who have forcibly been placed in psychiatric hospitals.

The human rights forum, as set out today, will also recommend that the medical institutions which violate the law not be permitted to work and will urge the forcing of the so-called health police to control all the disputed cases.

At its session today, the forum discussed also questions linked to the freedom of scientific and artistic work. It, in that context, assessed that contradictions exist between the constitution, which guarantees those rights, and individual legal and other acts, which prevent the exercise of the same rights in the majority of cases.

Political Trials Worry Forum

LD2509163889 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1018 GMT 23 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Sep (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav Forum for Human Rights notes the tendency for political problems to be increasingly resolved throughout the country via the courts. The members of the Forum recall in this connection that the application of criminal sanctions against those to whom political errors are ascribed, and particularly those who have only expressed their views, inevitably involves a threat to certain human rights of Yugoslav citizens.

The Yugoslav Forum for Human Rights, in the stands it adopted at its recent session which are being made public, adds the opinion that the law enforcement organs and representatives of the mass media should respect the assumption of innocence which is guaranteed by the SFRY Constitution and which is a prerequisite for the right of security of the citizen. As is well known, on the basis of this assumption, no one may be considered guilty until this is established by a valid decision of the competent court.

The Forum also expresses the conviction that the judicial organs will conduct themselves in accordance with the SFRY Constitution and the international commitments of the SFRY, and that they will therefore resist any possible political pressures regardless of who is applying them.

The members of this Yugoslav body, in which some 40 prominent lawyers and other intellectuals from various professions are active, also stress that trials in the SFRY should be truly public, which means that the public (the press) should be able to fully monitor the proceedings, or that, in justifiable cases, the representatives of the public should reach an agreement amongst themselves as to which of them should report on the proceedings.

The Forum has further reservations about those provisions of the republican and provincial laws on internal affairs which can be interpreted in contradiction to the essence of the constitutional provisions on the freedom of movement and the limitation of freedom without the legal guarantees which otherwise accompany such action. The Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia should take a stand on those cases in which sublegal acts threaten the constitutional freedoms and rights of citizens.

The stands of the Forum further stress that this body is aware of the complexity of the situation in Kosovo (which it discussed on two occasions), and of the fact that the Forum is not the body to make the best proposals for the regulation of the Kosovo drama, but it considers it its duty to emphasize that any measures which violate the rights guaranteed by the SFRY Constitution have no chance of success.

Thus the Forum once again repeats its warning that the drastic prison terms to which minors and very young people are sentenced should be replaced by a considered program of social rehabilitation.

In view of the publicity which they have received both at home and abroad, the Forum considers that the trials or pending trials of Fikret Abdic, Jovan Opacic and Azem Vlasi are symptomatic.